

Fahd pledges to help Lebanon

RIYADH (AP) — Saudi Arabia's King Fahd has pledged to help the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel secure an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, according to Radio Riyadh on Tuesday. The radio quoted Information Minister Ali Al Shaer as saying the Saudi leader told an overnight cabinet session he chaired that his country would continue and intensify its efforts to help the Lebanese government achieve the Lebanese aspirations "led by the liberation of the Lebanese territory from the Israeli occupation." The king "affirmed the kingdom's support for the Lebanese legitimate authority to enable it to unify the Lebanese and unite their word and help them regain confidence in their ability to pursue serious work to achieve the objectives they all seek," the minister said. King Fahd spoke after reviewing talks he had with former Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin Solh who delivered a message to him Sunday from Mr. Gemayel.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة منشورة من قبل مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

Howe: Venice Declaration is relevant

BRIGHTON, England (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe Tuesday resurrected the European Community's 1980 Venice Declaration on the Middle East in an appeal to Israel to soften its stance on the occupied territories. In a speech to the Conservative Friends of Israel on the first day of the Conservative Party conference here, Mr. Howe said: "I believe that the basic insight of the European Community's Venice Declaration remains as relevant as ever." Mr. Howe, who in three weeks will make the first visit to Israel by a British foreign secretary for two years, said that among the most effective measures to restore confidence would be a freeze on new Jewish settlements in the territories occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war. He also urged an easing of travel and other restrictions on the Palestinian inhabitants of the territories.

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Bridges to close on Thursday

AMMAN (Petra) — Bridges across River Jordan will be opened only until 9 a.m. on Wednesday Oct. 10 and will be closed on Thursday, Oct. 11, according to an announcement by the Public Security Department. The announcement said that a total of 750 travellers will be allowed to cross the King Hussein Bridge and 500 others will be allowed over the Prince Mohammad Bridge on Wednesday. No reason was given for the measures.

Taybeh residents stage protest

AMMAN (Petra) — Residents of the Israeli-occupied town of Taybeh Tuesday staged a general strike in protest against extremist Israeli Rabbi Meir Kahane's insistence on entering the Arab village with his gang on Tuesday. Radio Israel said Tuesday morning that Arab inhabitants were determined to stand firmly in the face of Rabbi Kahane and his gang and to prevent them from entering the town. Meanwhile a number of Jews opposed to Rabbi Kahane arrived in Taybeh to express their support for the residents and their condemnation of Rabbi Kahane's repeated attempts to enter occupied Arab villages and town.

Lebanon seeks UNIFIL extension

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Lebanon Tuesday formally requested a six-month renewal of the mandate of the UN Truce Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) when its current term expires next week. In a letter to Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Lebanese U.N. Representative Rashid Fakhoury said: "The government of Lebanon has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate... which expires on 19 October, 1984, for a further period of six months."

Former U.S. hostages fail in court bid

WASHINGTON (R) — Fourteen former hostages held for over a year in the American embassy in Tehran Tuesday lost a bid to bring suit against the Iranian government. The U.S. Supreme Court rejected a petition for a suit by the 14, who were among the 50 held for nearly 15 months through Jan. 20, 1981 as a result of the embassy takeover by Iranians following the Islamic revolution in Iran.

U.N. chief to attend OAU summit

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will attend the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting to be held at Addis Ababa from Nov. 12 to 14. His spokesman said Tuesday. Aides said it would be one of the rare occasions that a U.N. chief executive left headquarters during a General Assembly session. It has become customary for the secretary-general to address the OAU conference.

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Egyptian president begins 'historic' visit

Hussein: Jordanian-Egyptian move aims at Arab solidarity

Mubarak: Egypt will not deviate from defending Arab rights

By P.V. Vivekanand and Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Writers

AMMAN — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived here Tuesday on a three-day official visit, the first by an Egyptian president in seven years, to hold talks with His Majesty King Hussein on the Middle East in the wake of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Kingdom last month after a five-year break.

Mr. Mubarak, accompanied by his wife Suzanne and a high-powered delegation including Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid, Information Minister Ahmad Safwat Sharif, Planning Minister Kamal Jazouli, Agriculture Minister Yousef Wali, Trade Minister Mustafa Saeed and a number of senior officials, stepped off his plane at Amman military airport at 11 a.m. and was greeted by a warm welcome by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Highness Princess Basma, Prime Minister

leader — the first to visit Jordan since the break in Jordanian-Egyptian diplomatic relations which followed the 1979 separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

King Hussein and President Mubarak, who told reporters before leaving Cairo that he was embarking on a "historic visit, reviewed units of the army, air force and navy while Mirage jets of the air force roared low over the runway in salute of the distinguished guest.

The two leaders left the airport a motorcade along streets bedecked with Jordanian and Egyptian flags and cheering crowds.

The Egyptian leader and the delegation accompanying him were later guests of the King and Queen at a luncheon at the Royal Palace.

The first round of official talks between King Hussein and President Mubarak started later in the day. The Jordanian side to the talks included Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Obeidat, Court Minister Abu Odeh, Gen. Sharif Zaid, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Information Min-

ister Laila Sharaf, Finance Minister Hanna Odeh, Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jaber and Agriculture Minister Mohammad Bashir. Egypt was represented at the talks by the visiting delegation and Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Amman Ihab Wahbe, in addition to Mr. Mubarak's special political adviser Osama Al Baz, who arrived in Amman on Monday ahead of the president.

King Hussein was quoted after the first session of talks as welcoming President Mubarak's visit and expressing his hope for rectifying the situation in the Arab World to achieve Arab national hopes and aspirations, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Petra quoted a palace spokesman as saying the King praised the talks as an important opportunity to discuss a number of Arab issues of mutual interest.

The spokesman quoted President Mubarak as saying in reply that his visit came to express the feelings of the Egyptian people and their "true appreciation of the courageous step taken by Jordan to restore its relations with Egypt."

It is a courageous and historic step that we appreciate because it

will lead to Arab solidarity," President Mubarak was quoted as saying by Petra.

The spokesman also told Petra that the two leaders gave their directions to the members of their delegations to have "utmost cooperation and coordination" in discussing mutual issues. He said the issues discussed Tuesday included topics pertinent to trade, agriculture, manpower, land, air and naval transport, cultural and information exchange as well as economic protocols between the two countries.

The two leaders also stressed the importance of bypassing all routine administrative obstacles to be able to achieve full cooperation in all fields. The King and President Mubarak later held a tete a tete meeting to discuss the current situation and latest developments in the Arab World, Peta said.

President and Mrs. Mubarak and the delegation accompanying them were the guests of honour at a dinner hosted by King Hussein

(Continued on page 2)

Mrs. Mubarak visits Jerash, page 3



His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who arrived on an official three-day visit to Jordan Tuesday, inspect a guard of honour mounted in honour of the visiting Egyptian leader (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Israel protests against Baz remarks in Amman

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel Tuesday issued a sharply-worded statement protesting against remarks in Amman by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's special political adviser Osama Al Baz that the Jewish state posed a threat to world peace.

Dr. Baz, addressing the World Affairs Council (WAC) in Amman on Monday, said Egypt believed Israel is a danger to the Middle East and world peace and Egypt's commitments to the Arab World were more important than its obligations to Israel under the 1979 Camp David agreement.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry statement, read out by spokesman Ehud Gol, sharply criticised the Egyptian official's remarks and said Israel considered them as a "severe and cynical violation" of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreement.

The spokesman said Israel was seeking "clarifications" from Cairo about the remarks and "we want to know exactly what he (Dr. Baz) said."

Dr. Baz, who arrived in Amman



Dr. Osama Al Baz

to prepare for Mr. Mubarak's visit which began Tuesday, also said in his lecture at the WAC that Egypt's commitments to other Arab countries took priority over its relations with any other country, especially its treaty obligations to Israel. He added that Egypt will not allow its treaty with

Israel to be an obstacle to its commitments to the Arabs.

The Jordan Times Tuesday published major excerpts from Dr. Baz's lecture at the WAC.

Israel Radio, quoting Jordan Television Monday night, reported some of the remarks made by Dr. Baz.

In Cairo, a brief version of Dr. Baz's statement was carried by the official Middle East News Agency.

The account which had no direct quotations, said that Egypt's obligations under the Camp David accords cannot be at the expense of its basic commitment to defend national Arab security.

He affirmed that the Egyptian policy line was based principally on defending Arab security.

He also said that Egypt does not insist on Camp David accords as a reference for future steps toward a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement.

The so-called Camp David policy does not mean that Egypt has no other alternatives, the agency cited Dr. Baz as saying.



Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid (center) and Chief of Staff Lieutenant-General Fathi Abu Taleb hold talks with Irish Defence Minister Paddy Cooney who paid a four-hour visit to Jordan Tuesday (Petra photo)

Cooney leaves after talks with Sharif Zaid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Irish Defence Minister Patrick Cooney left Amman Tuesday for Cairo after a meeting with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Mr. Cooney, accompanied by Irish Army Chief of Staff General Sullivan discussed with Gen. Sharif Zaid "matters of mutual interest," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Mr. Cooney paid the visit at the invitation of Gen. Sharif Zaid. He held talks Monday in Damascus with Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlass. No information was immediately revealed on his talks within the tour of the region.

Mr. Cooney and Gen. Sullivan Monday visited Irish troops deployed in the buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian troops along the Golan Heights.

Arafat's visit to East Berlin strengthens his position vis-a-vis Syria and PLO opponents

Jordan Times Staff Reporter Lamis K. Andoni accompanied Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on his trip to East Berlin to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) last week. Following is a report on the results of Mr. Arafat's visit to the GDR which she dispatched from Tunis following the return of the PLO chairman there early Monday.

Mr. Arafat was accorded one of the warmest receptions that the East Germans accorded to visiting dignitaries for the anniversary celebrations. The warm reception and a brief but significant meeting Mr. Arafat had with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in East Berlin on Saturday are seen by pro-Arafat officials as a strong indication from Moscow that it still supports Mr. Arafat's leadership of the PLO in the rift between the Palestinian leadership and the Syrian government.

Ever since the Syrians supported the split in Fateh, the mainstream commando movement and Mr. Arafat's power base within the PLO, the Soviet Union has maintained a neutral stand and repeatedly called on Damascus and the PLO leadership to settle their differences and reestablish strong and strategic ties. The Soviets have also tried to mediate the conflict, but over commented on the Syrian demand, echoed through the Damascus-supported factions the PLO, that Mr. Arafat

step down from his post as chairman of the organisation before Syria reconciled its differences with Fateh.

In the pro-Arafat camp, however, there has always been doubts that the apparent Soviet neutrality and silence might reflect a Soviet opposition to Mr. Arafat and his policies. Last May, the Soviets, according to well-placed Palestinian officials, told a Fateh delegation in Moscow that they were apprehensive of the ambiguity of certain policies and statements made by Mr. Arafat. But the Soviet position seemed to have become more comfortable with the Palestinian leader following the signing of a compromise political agreement between Fateh and two major Damascus-based Palestinian organisations last June in Aden.

The compromise agreement, which confirmed Mr. Arafat's leadership, emphasised a collective leadership of the PLO and reiterated rejection of all American-sponsored peace settlements in the Middle East.

The compromise agreement, however, did not seem to affect the Syrian position, for Damascus persisted, alongside four other Syrian-backed Palestinian factions, in its demand to remove Mr. Arafat whom it accused of succumbing to "capitalist" settlements to the Middle East conflict.

The East Germans, made it clear that they do not see eye to eye with the Syrians concerning Mr. Arafat.

"We believe that the PLO, under the leadership of Mr. Arafat, has never deviated from its revolutionary course," said a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of East Germany in a short welcoming speech at the PLO representative's residence in East Berlin last Saturday. The German official, who was sent by East German head of state Erich Honecker to accompany the Palestinian leader from Tunis to East Berlin on board a special plane, added that "East Germany has some problems with certain Arab countries but it has no problems with the PLO."

Yet, there were other equally important channels through which the East Germans and the Soviets conveyed their message to the Syrians. Tens of thousands of East

German youth hailed Mr. Arafat on his way from the Palace of the Republic to the main praesidium to watch a massive military parade to mark the anniversary of the republic.

In fact, the tumultuous applause by which the Germans received Mr. Arafat was not accorded to any other leader except Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Honecker himself.

Portraits of Mr. Arafat and South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammed were the only portraits of Arab leaders that were raised during Saturday's parade — a sign that indicated the Socialist bloc still considers Mr. Arafat a major ally.

Moreover, Mr. Arafat was seated in the first row, among leaders of socialist countries, while the Syrian delegation was seated in the third row during speeches by Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Honecker at the Palace of Republic.

The absence of any portrait of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in the parade and the warm East German reception for the PLO chairman do not necessarily indicate that the Soviets have totally sided with Mr. Arafat in his conflict with Syria but as an Eastern diplomat put it, "the Soviet Union wants to see a quick end to the Syrian-PLO rift but believes that the ouster of Arafat should not

and must not be the basis of a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation."

Meanwhile, Palestinian officials close to Mr. Arafat said that the PLO leader has requested the personal mediation of the Soviet Foreign Minister with Syria during their half-hour meeting last Saturday.

The renewed close relations between Mr. Arafat and the Communist bloc have enhanced his leadership of the PLO and might encourage other key organisations, particularly the Marxist oriented Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), and to participate in the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, without Syrian blessing. Efforts to convene the PNC have so far foundered due to Syrian pressures against Mr. Arafat, but the PLO leader, encouraged by the new Soviet attitude, seems more optimistic now that he is more confident of convincing Algerians into hosting the council without Syrian blessing, sources close to him said. He was scheduled to leave for Algeria late Tuesday or Wednesday to try to get the Algerian reply before opting for other venues.

Lawzi urges Kuwaiti investments in Jordan

KUWAIT (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi has called on Kuwait to invest capital in Jordanian projects and said Jordanian laws offer excellent incentives for investment in the country.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily Al Watan, Mr. Lawzi said that Jordan and Kuwait maintain very strong relations "characterised by brotherly ties and affection." He said any financial help to Jordan is to be considered as an obligatory tax by the Arabs to the Kingdom for protecting future Arab generations.

Referring to the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian diplomatic relations, Mr. Lawzi said that the step was taken to help bolster

Arab solidarity and in recognition of Egypt's role and sacrifices for the Arab causes. Egypt, Mr. Lawzi said, has been supporting Iraq in its war with Iran, opposed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and continued to offer support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan should be copied by other Arab countries, Mr. Lawzi said.

In a separate interview on the same issue with the Kuwaiti daily Al Siyassah, Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar said Jordan's restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt is by no means connected with a new initiative for

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Moscow, N.Yemen sign friendship pact

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union and North Yemen signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation Tuesday, the first such accord between the two countries.

Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Yemen Arab Republic, who arrived in Moscow Tuesday, signed for their respective countries at a Kremlin ceremony that also included signing of a consular convention, the official news agency TASS said.

The terms of the treaty and consular agreement were not immediately released, but Mr. Chernenko said in a speech at a Kremlin dinner after the signing that the treaty is an "important document" which "firmly sealed the foundations of the further development of our equal cooperation."

In his speech, Mr. Chernenko

accused the United States of trying to establish colonial-style domination in the Middle East. "Every means is brought into play so as to achieve that goal," Mr. Chernenko said, according to TASS. "Some are being shot at point blank from large-caliber guns, others are threatened and attempts are made to bribe still others."

He said that any change of American policy in the Middle East always favoured Israel.

Contrasting Soviet behaviour with American policy in the Middle East, he said, "the Soviet Union is a loyal and dependable friend of the Arab peoples."

Reagan to 'consider' increased Israel aid

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S.

President Ronald Reagan said after a two-hour meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres Tuesday that the United States would consider stepping up aid and trade to help Israel cope with galloping inflation.

"We made clear our willingness to continue our dialogue and to cooperate the best way we can," Mr. Reagan told reporters.

Apparently reflecting a successful session, Mr. Peres was lavish in his praise of the president, "I found in the White House a true friend of Israel who understands her problems and dilemmas," the

new prime minister said. He said relations had reached "a new level of harmony and understanding."

On Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said he had assured Mr. Peres that the United States stands ready to help "provided the parties concerned want us to play this role and are committed to finding answers to the difficult issues involved."

Both Israel and Lebanon have said they would like the United States to mediate in securing withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, but Washington has been reluctant to do so while the parties are far apart.

Junblatt announces formation of 'National Democratic Front'

Gemayel's nephew becomes leader of Lebanese Forces

BEIRUT (R) — A nephew of President Amin Gemayel Tuesday took command of Lebanon's main right-wing Falangist militia as leftist political parties formed an opposition front to fight "fascist" forces in the country.

Fuad Abu Nader, 28-year-old chief of staff of the Lebanese Forces militia, was elected commander by an eight-man militia council, replacing Fadi Frem who led the force for two years.

The vote appeared an important success for Mr. Gemayel after signs that radical chiefs of the Lebanese Forces were contesting the policies of Falangist leaders in the National Unity government seeking to resolve Lebanon's sectarian conflicts.

Mr. Gemayel has worked to establish his hold over the "Lebanese Front" coalition and its military wing, the Lebanese Forces, since the death in August of his father Pierre Gemayel, a government minister and leader of the Falangist Party.

Newspapers said Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Abu Nader had won a quiet struggle for control of the militia with Samir Geagea, a senior officer considered the leader of ultra-rightists in the force.

The reports, which could not be directly confirmed, said this explained recent mobilisations by the Lebanese Forces and similar actions by opposition militias in west Beirut and repeated closures of crossings between east and west Beirut.

Although Mr. Frem, 31, is Mr. Gemayel's brother-in-law, he became commander under the president's more radical brother Bashir who was assassinated as president-elect in September 1982.

The new commander is con-

sidered closer to the president and unlikely to press as hard for Lebanon's "cantonisation" in opposition to Mr. Gemayel's bid for reconciliation under a reformed centralised system.

The election came as predominantly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia chief Walid Junblatt, a government minister, announced the formation of a new Syrian-backed "National Democratic Front" to oppose "all forms of partition, federalism, cantonisation and sectarian fragmentation" of Lebanon.

The programme of the six-party front attacked the Falangist Party, saying it and "reactionary forces in and outside the government bent on sectarian misunderstandings and encourage them and seek to increase the sectarian struggle."

It said Lebanon's "fascist forces" were counting on support from Israel's new government and the front would use all civil and military means to end Israel's occupation of South Lebanon.

Mubarak arrives on 'historic' visit

(Continued from page 1)

and Queen Noor Tuesday evening.

In a speech he delivered at the banquet, King Hussein said the resumption of relations between Jordan and Egypt was aimed at safeguarding higher Arab interests and Arab goals.

The visit of President Mubarak to Jordan, the King said, underlines the two countries' determination to launch joint efforts to restore Arab solidarity and joint Arab action.

He described Jordanian-Egyptian coordination of efforts as a "return to common sense and a step in the right direction designed to serve the Arab Nation, its causes and future Arab generations."

"The coordination is not aimed at causing divisions or polarisation, but at achieving unity and harmony," the King said. "It is not a departure from Arab consensus, but it is a move aimed at dissipating darkness and ending the state of loss and rectifying the Arab course."

"It is not a breach of a resolution, but a serious attempt to end Arab differences," he said.

The restoration of Jordan's relations with Egypt comes at a "crucial time in Arab history which witnesses different forms of aggression and which makes it incumbent upon us — Jordan and Egypt — to cooperate and ward off the dangers," he said. "We hope that your visit to Jordan will mark the beginning of true and serious cooperation between our two countries to shoulder our responsibilities and confront all dangers, and we hope that this cooperation will constitute part of an expanded inter-Arab cooperation within the framework of Arab solidarity."

The King said: "The essence of the relationship between our two Arab peoples has not been affected by the passing dark clouds and the two countries have continued their interaction and cooperation as was the case with the rest of the Arab Nation."

"Your visit here is a link in a long chain of historical and cultural reality that cannot be affected by malice, is an embodiment and a manifestation of our sense of belonging to one nation that would never be subdued by forces of evil and aggression or by those seeking to expand or impose hegemony over our nation."

King Hussein reviewed the stands Egypt and Jordan in the face of dangers threatening the Arab Nation. He said both stood firm behind Iraq in confronting the Iranian aggression, supported right and justice in Lebanon and strove to safeguard that country's national unity and sovereignty over all its territory, and for ending Israeli occupation of its land.

"Both Egypt and Jordan have been extending full support for the Palestinian people to help them regain their national and legitimate rights in their homeland and have been supporting the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its struggle to maintain its independence and to lead the struggle of the Palestinian people toward aspired goals," he said.

King Hussein said both Egypt and Jordan will continue the struggle to restore Arab sovereignty to Jerusalem and ensure trouble free religious worship for all people who believe in God.

In reply to the King's speech, President Mubarak expressed his happiness with his visit, which he said came "not in courtesy or to repeat slogans which plague the Arab Nation." He said his visit did not come to create "axis or fronts

which the Arab Nation long suffered."

President Mubarak praised the King's move to resume relations with Egypt and described it as a "historic decision which combined wisdom and courage and a realistic look to all the dangers surrounding" the Arab World.

The Egyptian president said Egypt "will not deviate" from its role in the struggle to defend Arab rights and that his country will continue to "offer sacrifices in the midst of complex and tough circumstances in which our rivals used the policy of division."

"The situation in the Arab arena does not tolerate any more words, statements and slogans," he said. "We have to work and unify our ranks to show the world we are a nation worthy of living," he added.

Addressing King Hussein the Egyptian leader said: "Your call is an honest call for the unity of the cause in the shadow of a peace strategy." He stressed that his country's commitment to the strategy of just peace was consistent.

Lawzi urges investments

(Continued from page 1)

settling the Middle East question. The resumption of diplomatic relations is a normal thing among Arab states, particularly with Egypt which forms an enormous power on the side of the Arabs in their struggle to regain their rights, he said.

Mr. Arar said any future Arab summit should review the prevailing Arab relations and Arab countries' stand vis-a-vis Egypt. Arab foreign ministers should meet to pave the way for such a summit, he added.



HISTORIC HOUR: His Majesty King Hussein and President Mubarak, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior Jordanian and Egyptian officials meet Tuesday at the Royal Court.

S. Yemeni hardliners are gaining strength

By Mark Katz

SANAA, North Yemen — In a power struggle among the top leaders of Marxist South Yemen, the hard-line faction appears to be gaining strength, according to American government officials and North Yemeni sources.

Though both factions are pro-Soviet, the moderates want good ties with an economic aid from Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich states, while the hard-liners want to move closer to Moscow, even at the expense of losing aid from the Saudis, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates.

South Yemen is important to the Soviets because of its location both on the oil-rich Arabian peninsula and overlooking the Bab Al Mandab Strait. The Soviets maintain air and naval facilities in South Yemen. South Yemen is also the only Arab nation with a ruling Marxist-Leninist party, and is thus Moscow's closest Arab ally.

If the hard-liners do regain power, U.S. officials in Washington fear they will attempt to revive Marxist insurgencies in North Yemen and Oman. The governments of these nations, however, are strong. Any attempt to revive these insurgencies would probably fail.

While Kenneth Cline adds that "ancient times, North Yemen was known as Arabia Felix, or 'Happy Arabia,' because of the lucrative spice and incense trade there. Now that oil has been dis-

covered in this mountainous country of 8.5 million people, there is hope it may recover some of its ancient prosperity.

But whether the land becomes happy again is another matter. North Yemen has a history of political instability and is flanked by troublesome neighbours, Saudi Arabia and South Yemen.

The extent of the oil field is still unclear. The North Yemeni government announced in July that "promising quantities" of oil had been discovered in a desert region 125 miles east of the capital of Sanaa, near the Saudi border. Production from an initial test well drilled by the American-based Hunt Oil Company comes to about 7,800 barrels a day.

Over the long term, regional rivalries could hinder oil operations. Every so often there are shooting incidents on the border because Yemeni tribes smuggle goods in from Saudi Arabia to avoid Yemeni import taxes. It takes little to excite Yemeni paranoia of the Saudis. It is well known in the country that the Saudis subsidize many Yemeni tribes with money and arms.

Unfortunately for the Yemenis, their economy is almost totally dependent on the Saudis. Anxious to maintain North Yemen as a buffer state against the Marxists in South Yemen, the Saudis have become the country's biggest aid donor, funding schools, hospitals, and development projects. — Christian Science Monitor.

Saudi minister in Brazil

BRASILIA (R) — Saudi Arabian Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz has arrived for a three-day official visit which could lead to Saudi purchases of Brazilian arms, Saudi sources said.

The minister said in an interview with the newspaper Al Riyadh last month his talks here would be aimed at promoting bilateral military cooperation and possibly buying Brazilian arms for the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces.

Local military sources said Brazil looked to interest him in the

Tucano T-27 turboprop trainer as a replacement for 46 British jet fighters currently in service with the Saudi Air Force training squadron.

He will visit the Embraer plant in Sao Paulo, where the Tucano is built, on Wednesday. Embraer sold 120 of the planes to Egypt last December in a deal worth \$180 million.

The Saudi minister will also visit the Avibras factory which produces air defence systems, runway penetration bombs and multiple rocket systems.

Israel faces 'legal problems' in trying Sohmer killers

TEL AVIV (AP) — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said on Monday that Israel faced "legal difficulties" in trying four Druze members of the Israeli-backed Lebanese militia who massacred 13 Lebanese villagers last month, a leading Israeli peace campaigner said.

Tsali Reshef, a leader of the "Peace Now" movement, said in a radio interview after meeting Mr. Rabin that the defence Minister assured him that Israel wanted the killers to face justice despite the legal difficulties, and that they would not be released from their present arrest in South Lebanon without Israeli permission.

Left-wing Knesset member Yossi Sarid called last week for Israel to try the killers itself, saying that it was responsible for the South Lebanon Army's actions. But the radio and Israel Television said Mr. Rabin was asking government legal advisers how Israel could ensure that the killers would be punished without Israel itself being forced to change its legal status in Lebanon.

Israel releases body of French commando

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel has released the body of a French woman who died with two Palestinian commandos in a gun battle with Israeli troops in South Lebanon, a Red Cross official said Tuesday.

The body of Francoise Castemian was turned over to French authorities on Monday, according to Jean-Jacques Fresard, a member of the International Red Cross staff in Tel Aviv. He said the transfer was made at the Lebanese village of Bateh, which lies on the Israeli army's northern-most line in Lebanon.

Mr. Fresard said he had no further information about the woman.

Damaged tanker under tow off Iranian coast

BAHRAIN (R) — Fire aboard the Liberian-flag supertanker World Knight, hit in an Iraqi attack Monday, appears to be out and the vessel is under tow off the Iranian coast, Gulf shipping sources said Tuesday.

The sources said six crewmen were killed and nine injured in the attack which broke a three-week lull in the Gulf shipping war. The 114,573-ton tanker was heading empty for Iran's major oil export terminal at Kharg Island when it was hit in the stern.

The sources said two tugs from the Singapore-based Selco Salvage Company took the vessel under tow late Monday night and Tuesday it was heading northwards about 30 miles from the Iranian coast.

They said vessels at the scene had reported some smoke coming from the accommodation area but the fire seemed to be out.

The vessel is owned by Hong Kong shipping magnate Sir Y.K. Pao's world-wide shipping group. The crew, mostly British officers and Chinese seamen, were evacuated by Iranian helicopters.

The British Foreign Office said two British officers were among the dead.

Iraq said Monday its jets had hit two "naval targets" in the area and an Information Ministry off-

icial in Baghdad said he presumed the World Knight was one of them. There was no independent confirmation of a second attack. The attack, the 30th confirmed strike on merchant shipping since March, ended a three-week lull in the tanker war between Iran and Iraq.

The last vessels to be involved were two tankers hit lower down the Gulf in apparent Iranian attacks on Sept. 16. The last confirmed Iraqi strike was four days earlier when the West German oil supply ship Seetrans 21 was hit and sunk and six people aboard killed.

In the Netherlands, Nan Halfweg, managing director of the salvage firm Wijsmuller, said his company had secured salvage rights for the World Knight and its tug Amsterdam was fighting the fire with another salvage ship, the Salveritas, owned by the Singapore-based Selco.

An Iraqi military spokesman said the strike was a warning to ships not to approach Kharg Island, Iran's main oil terminal, and other Iranian ports.

He added that Iraq, which has been at war with Iran for over four years, would continue to destroy all ships that approached Iranian ports.

Arab ministers to discuss economic development

AMMAN (Petra) — World economic development and its impact on Arab economy will be among the main topics to be discussed by Arab industry ministers at a meeting they will hold in Damascus on Oct. 20.

The ministers will also review a basic working paper reviewing the economic development in Arab industries over the past five years and will discuss investment of capital in a number of joint Arab industrial projects.

In addition, the ministers will

review 21 working papers to be presented by different countries, reviewing the state of industry in Arab countries and eight studies that include petrochemical industries, iron and steel, foodstuffs and building materials.

The ministers are expected to study a plan for establishing a network of industrial information.

Taking part in the 16-day meeting are Arab ministers and experts from Arab and foreign countries and regional and international organisations.

First French soldiers return home from Chad

PARIS (R) — The first group from France's 3,200 troops stationed in Chad flew home and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said he had the impression Libya was also pulling out as provided for in an agreement between Tripoli and Paris.

Mr. Cheysson said, however, that observers had not yet been able to monitor the movements of the estimated 5,000 troops Libya has in the land-locked African country.

France and Libya agreed on a joint pullout last month from Chad, where Libyan-backed rebels have been in conflict with the government of President Hissene Habre.

The first 163 French soldiers to return home were greeted Monday at the Defence Ministry in Paris by Mr. Cheysson and other officials. Sixteen soldiers received decorations for their part in Operation Manta, under which France

sent 3,200 troops to Chad in August last year to block a rebel offensive.

Mr. Cheysson, noting that observers had not been able to monitor troop movements, said: "Our impression is that everything is going normally, with the logistical difficulties inherent in the nature of Chad."

"I say 'according to us' because, the arrival of observers having been delayed by the will of President Hissene Habre, we are having difficulty in establishing this on site and reporting on it," he told journalists.

The withdrawal began on Sept. 25 when French troops pulled back from northerly positions in Chad to the strategic post of Biltine in the centre of the country.

France and Libya initially agreed that the pull-out would be monitored by observers from Senegal and Benin.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:10 Cartoons
17:30 Children's Programme
17:50 Children's Programme
18:20 South Pole
18:35 Folklore Stories
18:50 Agricultural Programme
19:25 Programme Review
19:40 News in Arabic
20:00 News in Arabic
20:15 Arabic Series
20:35 Arabic Series
21:15 Tomorrow's Programme Review
22:30 Cultural Summary
22:50 News in Arabic
23:30 Religious Programme
23:35 Signing Off

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:15 French Programme
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Three's Company
21:10 Documentary
22:00 News in English
22:15 "V" (First Episode)

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
08:45 Morning Show
09:00 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 News Bulletin
14:30 Oh! Mother
14:50 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
15:05 News Summary
15:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Jordan Weekly
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Over a Cup of Tea
18:30 News Summary
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:15 Evening Show

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of oil and water-colour paintings, by Azzam Abdul Jabbar at the Jordan International Hotel until Oct. 12.

* An exhibition of original paintings of "Birds and Wildlife in Jordan" by leading contemporary British artists at the British Council (until Oct. 25).

* An exhibition of "Man and Nature in Jordan" by Danish architect at Yarmouk University until Oct. 10.

* Imperative black and white films 20 hrs. Goethe Institute, Amman.

* Oliver auditions, Oct. 10 and 11 at 6-8 p.m. Royal Theatre Club.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel: 6610267
American Centre. Tel: 44371
American Centre Library. Tel: 41520
British Council. Tel: 36147-8
French Cultural Centre. Tel: 37009
Goethe Institute. Tel: 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel: 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre. Tel: 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel: 39777
Haya Arts Centre. Tel: 665195
Husseini Youth City. Tel: 67181
Y.W.C.A. Tel: 664251
Y.W.M.C.A. Tel: 36111
Amman Municipal Library. Tel: 36111
University of Jordan Library. Tel: 84555

MUSEUMS

Rothmans Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also notices from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 15th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel: 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Loubdah, 3740.
De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 717331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Assume International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

04:13 Fajr
05:36 Sunrise
11:24 Dhuhr
14:45 Asr
17:11 Maghrib
18:34 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alle Information Department of Queen Alia International Airport (tel. (08) 53200, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:00 Cairo (MS)
08:40 Karachi (PK)
09:50 Frankfurt (LH)
09:15 Dubai (RJ)
09:30 Aqaba (RJ)
09:45 Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Beirut (ME)
12:35 Sharjah, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
14:40 Kuwait (KU)
15:10 Jeddah (SV)
16:00 Cyprus (RJ)
17:10 Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (NA)
17:10 Paris, Damascus (AF)
17:10 Athens (RJ)
17:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:10 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Beirut (RJ)
06:35 Istanbul, Amsterdam (KL)
06:50 Cairo (MS)
07:15 Aqaba (RJ)
08:15 Beirut (ME)
08:30 Athens (OA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:30 Larana, Zurich (SR)
12:30 Istanbul, Belgrade (RJ)
12:30 Cyprus (RJ)
14:30 Doha, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Muscat (GA)
15:40 Kuwait (KU)
16:40 Jeddah (SV)
19:10 Baghdad (IA)
19:30 Kuwait (RJ)
19:40 Dhahran (RJ)
19:45 Bahrain, Doha (NA)
20:15 Jeddah (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Lanka Malpolo
— Aps
— Schenck
— Frio Position
— Saudi Moon I
— Aquagino Neto
— Farah One
— Aqaba
— Khartoum
— Herend
— Al Khansa

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MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in JLD

Belgian franc 64.2 / 64.6
Dutch guilder 161.3 / 162.3
Egyptian pound 325 / 330
French franc 12.4 / 12.7
Irish dollar 363.3 / 371.6
Italian lire (for 100) 21 / 21.2
Japanese yen (for 100) 115.4 / 116.1
Kuwaiti dinar 135.0 / 135.5
Lebanese lira 53.3 / 54
Omani riyal 114.6 / 115.5
Qatari riyal 109.1 / 109.6
Saudi riyal 112 / 112.6
Swiss franc 46 / 46.3
Syrian lira 158.2 / 159.1
U.A.E. dirham 44.2 / 44.9
U.S. dollar 108.4 / 109
U.K. sterling pound 491.2 / 494.1
U.S. dollar 398.5 / 400.5
W. German mark 130.1 / 130.9

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively hot, with light and variable winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Lowest temperature in deg. C
Amman 18/22
Aqaba 22/26
Dacca 16/25
Jordan Valley 23/26

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 775111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 775111
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 56390-1
Traffic police 37411
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 771125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akhil Maternity, J. Amman 4244-1
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malika J. Amman 42362
Palestine Hospital 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131
University Hospital 84584-5
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Munasser Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665392
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 777101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 775111
Army, Marka 91611

GENERAL

Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 666176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Hisham Abu Arqoub 93122

MARKET PRICES

Upperflower price in JLD per kg.
Apple (golden) 200 / 170
Apple (local) 200 / 160
Apple (foreign) 200 / 170
Banana 280 / 240
Banana (Mukammal) 240 / 210
Beans 45

NEWS IN BRIEF

Royal Decree endorses appointment

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued endorsing the cabinet decision appointing Dr. Fayed Al Tarawneh as economic adviser at the Prime Ministry as of Oct. 1.

Irbid governor opens Iraqi cultural event.

IRBID (Petra) — Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, Irbid Governor Turki Al Hindawi Tuesday inaugurated the Iraqi cultural week held at the Yarmouk University. During the week-long event a book exhibition and a plastic art exhibition depicting the social life and environment in Iraq will be staged, in addition to performances by Iraqi troupes.

Zoubi, Troughton review education

AMMAN (Petra) — Secretary General of the Higher Education Council (HEC) Abdullah Al Zoubi discussed with the British Council president, Sir Charles Troughton, cooperation between the British Council and the HEC and the affairs of Jordanian post graduate students in Britain. The meeting was attended by the British Council Representative in Amman Mr. David Latta. Sir Troughton arrived in Amman Saturday for a week-long visit to Jordan.

JDA announces dental day

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) has fixed Nov. 10 as a day for dental care. On this day dentists will receive school children and examine their teeth free of charge.

Queen Zein to patronise charity bazaar today

AMMAN (J.T.) — An "international charity bazaar" will open today at the banquet hall of Al Hussein Youth City under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Zein, the Queen Mother.

The bazaar, organised by the diplomatic community living in Jordan, will feature a large collection of traditional items such as handicrafts, silk, ceramics, carpets, furniture and clothes from various parts of the world.

The event will be opened by the Queen Mother at 10.30 a.m. on Wednesday and will remain open until 6 p.m. All proceeds from the sale of the various items will be contributed to Mabara't Umm Al Hussein, an orphanage which cares for the helpless and destitute.

Economic delegation leaves for trade talks in Brussels

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian economic delegation led by Jordan's ambassador to Belgium and the European Common Market left for Brussels to take part in the preparatory meeting of the Jordanian-European cooperation council which will hold its meetings on Oct. 22.

The delegation will discuss with the European Economic Community (EEC) delegation a number of subjects pertaining to increasing the volume of Jordanian exports to EEC countries and customs exemptions between Jordan and EEC countries. They will also discuss encouraging investment by EEC countries in Jordanian projects.

The Jordanian delegation comprises Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani, Customs Department Director General Adel Al Qudah and National Planning Council Secretary General Ziad Fariz.



MONUMENTAL VISIT: Her Majesty Queen Noor accompanies President Mubarak's wife Suzanne (left of Queen Noor) on a visit to the city of Jerash. During the tour Mrs. Mubarak was briefed on the city's history. Upon arrival at Jerash, they were received by Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah Oweidat. Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran and a number of Jordanian officials. At the end of the visit, Mrs. Mubarak was presented with souvenir presents (Petra photo)

Zarqa power unit to boost national grid

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announced Tuesday that the seventh unit of the Al Hussein thermal power station in Zarqa will go into operation towards the end of this month. In a statement the JEA said that this unit, which has cost JD 14 million to install will have an overall capacity of 66 megawatts.

According to the station director, Mr. Abdul Rahman Ismail, the installation of this unit was in response to increasing demands for electrical power in Jordan. The new unit is bound to boost the national grid's power because it will join the other six units in producing electricity to feed the grid on a permanent basis, he said.

According to Mr. Ismail, the seven-unit Zarqa station will be producing nearly 80 per cent of the country's need of power, amounting to 400 megawatts.

Electricity from the station will be feeding regions as far north as Irbid and extending south to Aqaba, Mr. Ismail added.

ARA to embark on organisational plan for Aqaba, Abu Nowar says

AQABA (Petra) — Aqaba Regional Authority (ARA) President Mohammad Sa'id Abu Nowar Tuesday said that a foreign international firm has been requested to draw up a detailed plan for organising Aqaba, and this plan will be put into force by the middle of next year.

Speaking at a meeting with Aqaba municipal council members and representatives of various

public and private sectors in Aqaba, Mr. Abu Nowar said that the ARA will shortly embark on building housing units and shopping centres, in addition to a housing complex for people travelling via Aqaba and will also build a passenger station for these travellers.

Mr. Abu Nowar said that the ARA will next year start establishing a financial banking free

WAJ plans extensive water, sewerage projects

Keilani pledges to solve Irbid water problems

IRBID (Petra) — Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) Director General Mohammad Saleh Al Keilani pledged Tuesday that water problems in Irbid will be completely solved by the start of next summer. He said that the WAJ is determined to supply sufficient water to every home on continuous basis.

Mr. Keilani was speaking at a meeting held at the Irbid governor's house to discuss the water and sewerage issues in Irbid Governorate. He said that the WAJ is striving to make available water resources in the governorate for tens of years to come and at present it has succeeded in supplying the city of Irbid and 60 towns and neighbouring villages.

Referring to the sewerage issue, Mr. Keilani said that the WAJ will early next year announce five tenders for building the Irbid sewerage system which will be completed by April 1986. The WAJ will also announce tenders for building sewerage systems for Ramtha, Mafrq, and Ajloun in the coming year and is studying similar projects for 62 other villages in Jordan, including some in Irbid Governorate, Mr. Keilani explained.

He said that water and sewerage projects are directly connected with public health and added that the government continues efforts to offer this service for the citizens

to safeguard public health and to combat diseases.

According to Mr. Keilani, the WAJ has lately issued 38 licences for the public to start drilling artesian wells in the northern desert and it will issue more licences for that purpose. He said that the WAJ will shortly announce a tender for building dams in the desert to hold back rain water for use in the dry season.

At the beginning of the meeting, Irbid Governor Turki Al Hindawi paid tribute to WAJ for its efforts to supply the governorate with sufficient water supplies. He said the governorate is in need of a sewerage project. The meeting was attended by the governorate's members in parliament, provincial governors and other officials.

University works towards Arab cultural interaction

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali said here Tuesday that the university has assigned five per cent of its seats in various faculties for students from other Arab countries in a bid to promote cultural interaction in the Arab World.

Dr. Majali was speaking to a group of cultural attaches to whom he presented a briefing on the university's development and

experiments in summer courses and the credit-hour system. Dr. Majali expressed hope that cultural cooperation between the university and other Arab universities will increase for the benefit of Arab citizens.

The visitors watched a documentary on the activities in the universities and later toured a number of utilities and sections.

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Under the patronage of

H.E. Minister of Trade, Industry &
Tourism, Dr. Jawad Al-Anani

PROGRAMME

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Nabatean Suite and Foyer
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily opening hours: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- Unique SZÁSZ Porcelains on Sale in
Amra Forum Hotel
Nabatean Suite
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily opening: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- Hungarian Silverware on Sale in Amra
Forum Hotel
Nabatean Suite, Artex Stand
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily Opening: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- Food Festival in Amra Forum Hotel
Nabatean Foyer
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily opening hours: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
Tasting of Hungarian Food, Fruit and Sweet
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1984

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Gastronomic Festival in Amra Forum
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14 - 19 October 1984

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and exotic gastronomic journey to Hungary.

- Fashion Show in Amra Forum Hotel
Jericho Room
14 - 19 October 1984
Daily 9.30 p.m.
Hungarian Star Models present their Special
Show "Chic and Charm from Hungary"

- Hungarian Folk Music in Amra Forum
Hotel
Jericho Room
14 - 19 October 1984
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Folk Music Band "Lakatos" member of famous
Hungarian Musician dynasty.

- Exhibition held in Commemoration of
Gyula Germanus, the Great Hungarian
Orientalist
Royal Cultural Centre
15 - 20 October 1984
Daily opening: 3 p.m. - 8 p.m.
The Events of "Hungarian Mosaic" were
organized and coordinated by Hungexpo on
behalf of the Government of the Hungarian
Peoples' Republic.

For further information please
contact:

Chargé d'Affaires of Hungary in
Jordan — Tel. 674916

Organizers' Office of "Hungarian
Mosaic", Amra Forum Hotel,
Tel. 815071 Ext. 1594

For Table Reservations Tel. 815071 Ext. 1507

Jordan Times

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Signal for the future

SINCE EGYPT'S time of estrangement from the Arab World, there have been many hopeless and helpless moments in the political life of the bigger Arab Nation. There has been a sense of loss that Egypt and its people were not really there to count on in sharing our aspirations and troubles — to the extent that we often felt that the Arabs stood, politically and socially, off-balance.

It is not for any particular individual, group or country to define what Egypt means to the Arabs and the Arabs to Egypt. History, geography, reality and the other constants of life are the best judge. Egypt's natural place is among us and in our midst, as it has always been. To this end, President Hosni Mubarak's current visit to Jordan is a landmark, an historic event, that will leave its impact on joint Arab action for generations to come. The Egyptian leader's decision to come here, just like Jordan's restoration of ties with Cairo two weeks ago, is an honest and courageous effort to stop the slide in Arab ranks and to move ahead towards the salvation of our cause.

President Mubarak has made the difference between an Egypt isolated by short-sighted policies and separatist tendencies and an Egypt that knows where it belongs. To him credit is due. Egypt under him has proved to be a stubborn fighter for the Arab cause, not only in Palestine, but also in Lebanon and Iraq as much as everywhere else. It will not be long before this is understood and appreciated by all Arabs and Jordan's example in restoring full and brotherly relations with Egypt is followed.

Jordan and Egypt should never mind the teasers and the spoilers. They are there and will probably always remain there. He who wishes to speak the enemy's language can only blame himself for it. The rest of us know better and will do better, and let history be the judge.

To President Mubarak, his wife and the accompanying delegation we extend a very warm welcome, and our wish for a pleasant and productive stay among us.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Welcome, President Mubarak

WE WARMLY welcome President Hosni Mubarak in Jordan and its capital Amman, which has always been open to all Arabs. The peoples of Jordan and Egypt have the same destiny and share the same aspirations and goals. They have been connected throughout history by economic, social and military links and have both formed a protective shield for the Arabs in the face of the invaders.

President Mubarak will meet with his brother King Hussein at this critical moment of Arab history to discuss issues concerning the whole Arab Nation in general and the Palestine problem in particular. Both leaders will concert their efforts to serve the Arab Nation and emphasise that the links between their countries and between one Arab state and another cannot be ruptured despite all the circumstances and regardless of the events and developments.

This visit emphasises the fact that Egypt, the sister Arab state will maintain a strong support for the Arabs. The visit also underlines the fact that despite political differences among Arabs they will unify their struggle and pursue efforts to achieve the common goals.

Al Dustour: Unique Egyptian position

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT Hosni Mubarak, who arrives in Amman Tuesday on a visit to Jordan enjoys the respect and appreciation of the whole Jordanian family for his pan-Arab policies and national stands. Egypt has a unique position in the heart of all Arabs for the role it has played in Arab history and the sacrifices it offered to safeguard the Arab Nation's identity and dignity. Under President Mubarak, Egypt resumed the role it had played in the past through helping its sister states and coming to the aid of Iraq in the war against Iran and helping the Lebanese to restore peace and stability.

President Mubarak's visit is bound to have positive results, and we hope it will open a new phase in inter-Arab relations. Egypt has continuously sought to develop its economic and diplomatic relations with all Arabs, and under President Mubarak we hope more efforts will be exerted to promote these ties with Jordan for the benefit of both peoples.

Sawt Al Shaab: Parliament supports move

AS WE welcome President Mubarak in Jordan Tuesday we remember the great sacrifices which the Egyptian people have offered for the Arab Nation, and the national stands which Cairo adopted under Mubarak's leadership in defence of Arab states.

Jordan has restored diplomatic ties with Egypt in recognition of that country's efforts and sacrifices; and the representatives of the Jordanian people in parliament have fully supported the government's decision in their reply to the speech from the throne on Monday. These representatives have pledged to help the government enhance national unity and cement cohesion among the people in support of pan-Arab principles and aspired goals.

Parliament members have voiced their support for the government's endeavours aimed at restoring solidarity with Arab states and restoring Egypt to the Arab fold. Therefore, President Mubarak is welcome in Jordan. He is welcomed by the whole country which appreciates Egypt's efforts and great sacrifices in the long struggle against Zionism and imperialism. We welcome a leader who never grudging any efforts in helping Iraq, Lebanon, the Palestinians and other Arab countries in their struggle to restore peace and to establish Arab rights.

Can we counter anti-Arab propaganda?

By Musa Keilani

IN MAJOR political capitals there are certain institutes whose mission is to monitor hostile propaganda, make the proper analysis of its constituents and consequently devise recommendations to neutralise it. I am not referring to newsmedia and TV broadcasts which have a transitory impact, though powerful enough. But the reference is to hundreds and thousands of literary books, fiction, historical research, and sociological studies which do mould the public opinion, through creating impressions, attitudes and stereotypes; all of which are hostile to the Arabs and Muslims.

In Israel, the Harren Karren Institute was founded for the single reason of rectifying the dangers to the Israeli image, as explained earlier. Its director, Dr. Gitis, shows "the lengths hostile enemies have gone to unmercifully defame Israel and all it represents." Non-Israeli visitors to Harren Karren leave immunised enough to develop a certain critical eye to what is fed through the mass media and reject any anti-Israeli insinuation.

In Jordan and the Arab World, we badly need such an institute, more urgently due since the spate of anti-Arab literature since 1973, portraying the role played by Arab petrodollars and the chase for bunny girls, and gambling casinos, the purchase of Beverly Hills villas with pornographic status lining the gates and walls.

The following is a preliminary to the projected institute. It records the change of the Arab image from being a "romantic" one earlier to an abominable hate-image in the 20th century.

The image of Arabs has undergone drastic changes since the start of the twentieth century. The romanticism of Arab stereotypes embodied in Charles Doughty's "Arabia Deserta" or T.E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" was dramatically eradicated and replaced by a new image depicting the Arabs as a glutinous

race determined to "crush world industry by their oil embargoes and to blackmail the entire civilised world into humiliating submission to their insatiable desires for petrodollars, sex, and forced ideological indoctrination into Islam." ("The Key to Rebecca" by Ken Follet).

L. Durrell's positive portrait of Egyptians and Palestinians as normal human beings was replaced by a repulsive picture of Arabs "using all methods of deceptive intrigues to blow up New York and create a new holocaust burning all inhabitants: women, children and Manhattan as a centre of Jewish action." (Triplet, by Ken Follet and Alfred Coppel).

The hospitality of the Arabs, renowned since Biblical times, has given way to atrocious stereotypes personified in purple novels such as "The Dead Sea Submarine," which depicts in vivid detail the duplicity, treachery and betrayal that lie dormant in the hearts of all Arabs.

Prior to World War I, Charles Burton and other orientalists created an Arab stereotype of simplicity, bravery, honesty and genuine eternal friendship.

The travels of Marco Polo, the fairy-tales and fictional stories in the Harem of One Thousand and One Nights had all contributed to distort the true Arab image. Moreover, the sermons of St. Peter (the Hermit) who ignited the flames of the Crusader Wars depicted and visualised the Muslim Arabs as the "true incarnation of cannibalistic beasts in human form." (R. Evans — The Crusaders).

But earlier than the Crusaders' and the novelists' efforts to create an anti-Arab stereotype, there was imbued in many minds a clear hatred of the Arabs since the sixth century when the Roman soldiers surrendered to Arab armies advancing into European territory. The European hatred escalated when the same Muslim armies reached the outskirts of Geneva, "could not put up with its swamps" and marched forward to settle around Vienna. (Dr. Abdul-Rahman Al Haj — The History of The Arabs).

All that previous historical background inculcated in the Western mind a sense of antipathy and awe against the word "Arab or Muslim". But the nineteenth century and the twentieth century projected a conflicting and partially true image of the Arabs. With the Napoleonic conquests, recognition of Arab contribution to civilisation was admitted. When General Allenby passed through Jordan and reached the Dome of the Rock, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, he declared, "just now the Crusader Wars have come to an end." Furthermore, when the French General Gourou visited Damascus, he asked to be taken to the holy tomb of Saladdin (Salah-Eldin-El-Ayyubi) and in front of his commanding officers he addressed Saladdin:

"I am the heir and descendant of King Richard Coeur de Lion. Now I am here in your country. Who are your heirs and descendants to face me, Saladdin?" (Aref-Al-Aref; History of Jerusalem).

Nevertheless, the negative trend continued as the French conquest of North Africa and the British-French conquest of the Fertile Crescent; Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Lebanon, made it necessary for those colonial regimes to project Arab people as being sub-human and far too backward to govern themselves. The negative Arab stereotype was thus used to justify a European mandate. What is even worse, is that they encouraged some "civilised" people to come from Poland, Russia, Germany, and to establish a settlement of "industrious" progress to radiate its beams of culture and reclaim the desert and establish humane criteria to those savage Arabs!!!

In Egypt, the Denehway inc-

ident in which peasants became the target for the British soldiers unable to find pigeons to shoot at, is a clear example of the overt manifestation of a submerged stereotype that portrayed Arabs as being little better than cattle.

It was not in the interest of modern novelists keen on having their novels succeed as best-sellers to write about the sublime grandeur of peoples under mandate, or direct colonialism, such as Bin Badis in Algeria, or Omar Mukhtar in Libya, or Ezzeddin Qassam in Syria and Palestine. Indeed, the struggle against colonialism in the twentieth century contributed greatly to the negative stereotyping of the Arab in the Western mind.

Moreover, since 1969, 1970, the hijacking of airplanes, the booby trapping of cars, the bombing of civilian neighbourhoods, and the close cooperation of the international left with the Palestinian fight for their rights have all contributed to the creation of a new image of an Arab as either a "terrorist" or a deceptive swindler, as it was master-minded by hostile powers.

The problem of the negative Arab stereotype in the West has heretofore been studied from the perspective of stereotyping in school textbooks and the press by outstanding Arab scholars including Michael W. Suleiman, Edward S. Said and Jack Shaheen. All prior studies, unfortunately, have neglected the profound role of the popular novel in creating, changing and reinforcing stereotypes.

I do not intend in here to expound the ways that the Arab stereotype could be changed, or how the image of Arabs could be rectified. Such a task would require a political decision from the heads of Western regimes to enforce, in favour of the Arabs, similar to what decision-makers have recently enforced in reference to altering the negative stereotype of the Red Chinese. Without a political decision,

western novels and the serialisation thereof in the cinema and television and books will continue to portray the Arabs in the worst possible light, as the people who deserve to be beaten in wars, to be raided by bombers and to be massacred while Arab mothers hug their babies on a cold night, like in Sabra and Shatilla.

A few examples of the hate image

1. The image of Arabs as masters of intrigue and deception is illustrated in "The Jerusalem Poker" by Edward Whitmore (1978). The main theme is a poker game for the total control of Jerusalem. Special focus is aimed at Egyptian aphrodisiac dealers, Zionist gun-runners and Arab intriguers.

2. "The Sinai Tapestry" by the same writer is about a 33 volume study of "Levantine Sex" by a man who deals with Palestinians and Zionist gun-runners.

3. The Arabs as savages, cheaters and sub-human creatures harbouring no emotion paternally or fraternally is illustrated in "The Poison Oracle" by Peter Dickinson (1974). The place is a contemporary Arab sultanate where the threat of open warfare over oil rights is predominant. An English research psychologist is the only witness to the treacherous murder of the sultan and his bodyguard by the sultan's own son.

4. The image of Arabs as a savage race runs through the theme of many novels, but it is never as explicit as in "Momo" by E. Ajar (1978). The story is about an aging Jewish whore who runs an illegal boarding nursery for the children of prostitutes. Momo is a young Arab boy and is one of the "Madame's charges". The love between Momo and the Madame who is the only mother he has ever known is the main theme of the novel. Momo stands for Mohammed.

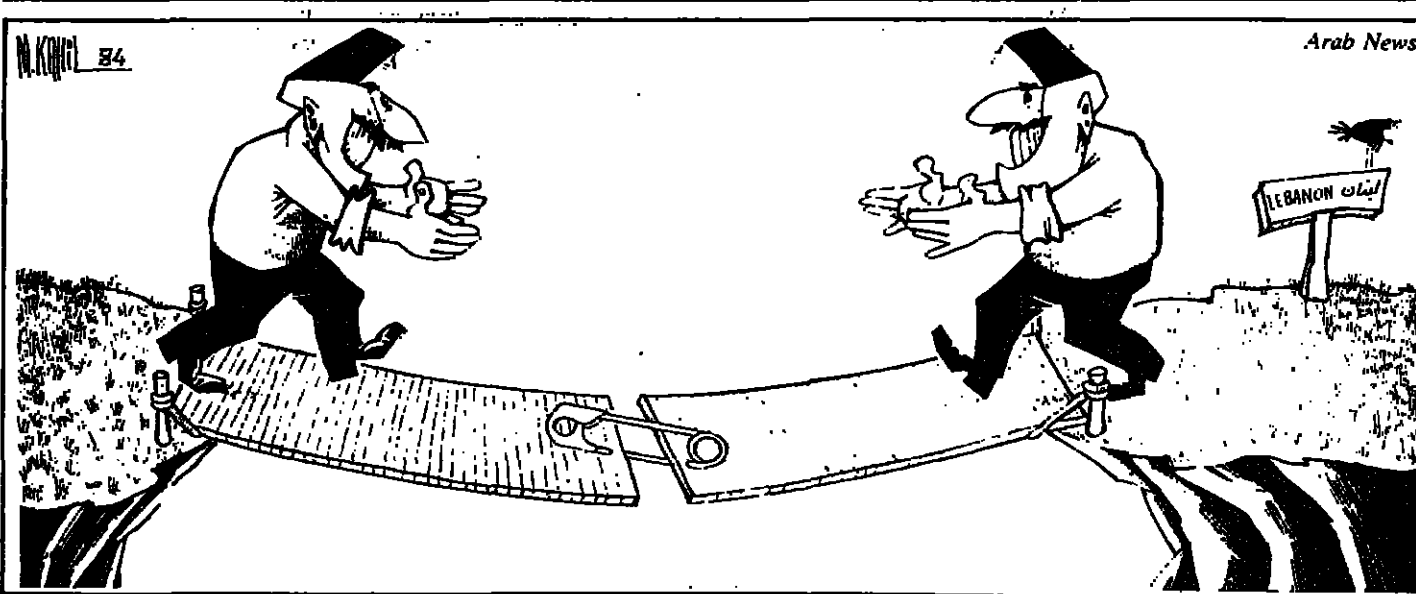
The anti-climax starts when Momo's father, a petrodollar

prince now, shows up looking for his old mistress all of a sudden. Meeting his old mistress, arranging to see his only son in a restaurant, seeing his charming Momo son, the "Arab character" surges up by a sudden excuse to go to the toilet, and the prince "very chivalry-like" disappears completely, making them even pay his restaurant bill.

5. The image of Arabs as credulous power threatening maniacs who stop at nothing in order to achieve their goals, having no respect for world culture or civilisation is illustrated in "Black Sunday" by Thomas Harris (1975). The book tells the story of a Palestinian group who, in retaliation for American aid to Israel, determine to blow up New York. Their prime weapon is an American Navy pilot whose Vietnam experience and psychic experiences as prisoner of war camps drive him to seek revenge against a world he believes has persecuted him unjustly. Sex hungry Arabs, violence, and treachery are abundant throughout the book.

Novels which could take a distinguished place in shelves of an institute for "the hate image" have the following titles:

The Key to Rebecca, Ken Follet;
Triplet, Ken Follet;
The Tower of Babel, Leon Harris;
Exodus, Leon Harris;
The Dead Sea Submarine, L. Harvey;
The Pirate, L. Harvey;
Dubai, L. Harvey;
Crash of 79, P. E. Erdman;
The Sheikh, P. E. Erdman;
The Arab Mind, R. Patai;
Momo, Ralph Manheim and E. Ajar;
The Light of Day, Eric Ambler;
The Levant, Eric Ambler;
Thirty Four East, Alfred Coppel;
The Poison Oracle, Peter Dickinson;
Black Sunday, Thomas Harris;
Sinai Tapestry, Ed Whitmore.



Much depends on cutting Rome's spending

The Bettino Craxi government in Italy has been able to claim some economic successes, like a fall in inflation. But James Buxton reports that a catastrophic financial crisis is possible if the government's own spending is not curbed.

ROME — It is not often that Italian prime ministers can stand up on a platform and with a straight face give some genuinely good news about the Italian economy.

Yet that is exactly what Mr. Bettino Craxi was able to do recently. Under his government the annual inflation rate has fallen from last year's average of just under 15 per cent to last month's figure of 10.4 per cent and the economy is growing at nearly three per cent this year after three years of stagnation or decline.

Even more remarkable, this government is likely to come closer than any in recent years to hitting its admittedly grotesquely large target for the public sector deficit for this year.

It is churlish to ask how much of this would have happened whatever the government had done. There is no doubt that the Craxi government has been greatly helped by the slowdown in world inflation rates, while the "success" on the deficit (which could come to "only" about L94,000 billion (\$49.7 billion) instead of the target of L91,000 billion) seems partly due to luck — or perhaps to faulty estimates in the first place.

Even though the government has shown signs of taking the economy rather more seriously than its predecessors, it has so far failed to win parliamentary approval for major parts of the economic programme it introduced almost a year ago.

The real test will come in the next few weeks. Can the five-party coalition government "find the

will and stamina" — as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) put it last autumn to Mr. Giovanni Goria, the treasury minister — to build on the relatively good fortune and "correct the imbalances that in the last 15 years have so frequently brought periods of recovery to a halt"? By the end of this month, the government must by law present its 1985 Budget.

Already, depressingly familiar problems are brewing. On Sept. 3 the Treasury and Bank of Italy had to raise the official discount rate by one point to 16.5 per cent, to the fury of the prime minister. The two institutions were alarmed that the balance of payments is heading for a current account deficit of L1,000 billion or L2,000 billion instead of the equilibrium or small surplus originally forecast and that bank lending is growing too fast, risking a revival of inflationary pressure.

The authorities unhappily face the fact that the economy carries so much unwanted baggage that even the present gentle economic expansion — which was supposed to be export-led, just as the textbooks say — is already damaging the balance of payments, painfully wrenched into surplus after the colossal deficits that followed the 1979-80 oil crisis.

Italy anyway is inclined to suck in imports whenever the economy expands, it is almost entirely dependent on imported energy and raw materials and the increasing sophistication of industry means that more semi-finished goods are now imported in order to be pro-

cessed and exported. The trade deficit in the first six months of this year was at L10,000 billion, almost as big as that for the whole of last year, in spite of strong export growth.

On top of this, the balance of payments is even more delicate than it used to be because of the need to service \$54 billion worth of external debt — double the 1979 level. This was rapidly taken on at the beginning of the decade to finance the balance of payments, the alternative of sharply cutting internal demand having been unthinkable to the governments of the day. And this year, tourism, Italy's biggest single source of invisible earnings, has had what appears to be a relatively poor year.

But the anxiety caused by the balance of payments is overshadowed by the deeper but less immediate problem of the public sector debt. In the late 1970s, Italian governments took on immense new commitments in spending on social services and pensions, to which have lately been added the ever higher losses by declining state-owned smoke-stack industries. Public sector spending rose as a proportion of GDP from 45 per cent in the late 1970s to 58 per cent last year.

Contrary to the common impression that Italians pay no tax, the tax burden as a percentage of GDP actually rose from 36 to 42 per cent over the same period, though the extra burden fell mainly on wage earners whose income tax is deducted at source. It still left a vast gap between revenue and spending to be funded by public borrowing.

As a result, enormous public sector deficits have become a fact

of political and economic life. The deficit this year will be at least 15 per cent of GDP, a proportion which is several times those of other industrial countries. The state takes half of all personal savings to finance itself and the deficit is, along with imported price rises, the main cause of inflation. (The "scala mobile", the wage indexation system which the Craxi government succeeded in temporarily restraining earlier this year, mainly reinforces it.)

While the authorities have to ensure that interest rates are high enough for the government to sell its paper, the private sector is usually close to being crowded out of capital markets. On the other hand, it enjoys the high demand for its products caused by excessive government spending.

But this year, when the government should not vastly overshoot its deficit target, thanks to unusually slow disbursements by spending agencies and unexpectedly high tax receipts, the accumulated government debt will still rise. By the end of last year, it had already reached 84 per cent of annual GDP and it is set to overtake GDP completely in two or three years' time.

At best, that means a growing incubus on the Italian economy, preventing it achieving even the modest growth that seems to be all Europe is capable of. At worst, it is, in the IMF's words last year, a "cancer" or "time-bomb". It warned: "Individuals and companies will not be prepared to increase indefinitely their holdings of government debt. At some stage they will regard the offer of yet higher interest rates with scepticism."

— Financial Times news feature.

Jakarta violence raises query over religious coexistence

By Peter Millership
Reuters

JAKARTA — A clash between Muslims and troops in which at least 18 people were killed last month has raised a question-mark over Indonesia's aim of peaceful coexistence among religious groups in the world's biggest Muslim country.

When Indonesians fought for independence from the Dutch after World War II, many Muslims cherished the dream of an Islamic state.

But although Muslims make up 90 per cent of Indonesia's 158 million people, Christian, Hindu and Chinese minorities made an Islamic state politically impossible and the new nation sought a unifying code to prevent religious, ethnic and political splits.

The late President Sukarno forged the ideology of "pancasila" which tolerates all religions and promotes social cohesion. His national motto became "unity in diversity".

Almost 40 years later Mr. Sukarno's successor, General Suharto, wants to build a lasting political structure around pancasila, which he views as crucial to the country's long-term survival.

Draft legislation requiring all Indonesian organisations to adopt pancasila as their sole guiding principle has caused deep concern among some Muslim groups, however. They feel Islam is being forced into second place.

The Sept. 12 clash in a dockland area of North Jakarta, sparked by anti-government sermons in a mosque, prompted many diplomats to ask whether the government was moving too far and too fast with the new laws.

One Western diplomat said any parallel with Iran's Islamic revolution was absurd because Indonesian Islam was much more relaxed and tolerant. "But will there be more riots?" he asked.

It is unclear how far the five-hour dockland riot reflected local tensions in the poor, overcrowded district or how much it indicated dissatisfaction with the government and concern over the draft laws.

Illegal pamphlets issued by Muslim youth groups described the dead rioters as martyrs and one was titled "news of the Jihad (holy war)". Another's call for a general strike in protest was ignored.

But one of the leaders who died was declared a "mujahid" or holy

warrior by local residents who gave him a martyr's burial next to a mosque.

Armed Forces Commander Benny Murdani blamed the riot on agitators who "irresponsibly misused religious teachings and places of worship to incite religious believers".

Gen. Murdani said the death toll from the riot was 18. Most diplomats' estimates range from 20 to 30, while some Muslim sources put it higher still. One government official said privately that 22 people died.

Although officials say the vast majority of Indonesian Muslims are willing to go along with the new laws, minority Islamic groups, especially students, are privately questioning the government's attitude towards Islam.

The government says there is no conflict between pancasila and religion. Pancasila, Sanskrit for five principles, stands for belief in one supreme God, national unity, humanitarianism, democracy and social justice.

Most Muslims here are Sunnis and flexible both theologically and politically. Although Muslim leaders say radicalism has been on the increase among young people, the second biggest political party in Indonesia, the Muslim United Development Party (PPP), adopted pancasila as its guiding principle in August.

The Muhammadiyah, the biggest Muslim social grouping in Indonesia, wants Gen. Suharto to compromise and would probably accept Islam and pancasila side by side in its constitution. One of the group's leaders, Ismail Suny, told Reuters.

Although Muhammadiyah has no problem with accepting pancasila as the foundation of the state, many of its three million members are concerned about relegating Islam from its position of primacy, he said.

The new laws, which also empower the government to disband groups when it deems it necessary, appear to some Muslims as an attempt to remove religion from politics.

Engkin Zainal Munir, of the influential Council of Islamic Teachers (MUI), pointed out, however, that the government had guaranteed that Islam would not be pushed aside.

He said there was a small number of militants who had founded an Islamic state in Pakistan and that the government should not ignore them completely.

U.S. fights a losing border war

The U.S. border patrol cannot cope with the tide of illegal immigrants flowing across from Mexico, so other means are being tried to keep the "illegals" at home. Mary Ann Sieghart, recently in El Paso, reports.

The Rio Grande stretches for a thousand miles along the U.S.-Mexico border. It is also the divide between a "Third World" country and the leader of the capitalist world, a country where an illegal Mexican immigrant can earn as much in an hour as in a day back home.

Nowhere else does the lure of riches seem so simple to fulfil. Once the river was a truly grande barrier; now in places it is only ankle-deep. If illegal immigrants want to keep their feet dry, they can pay an enterprising Mexican \$1 to be carried piggyback through the water, or they can just walk across a bridge when no border patrols are about.

The U.S. border agents are fighting a losing battle. Last year they apprehended more than one million illegal aliens on the southern border, an increase of 2,800 per cent on the figure for 1983. Nobody knows how many more crossed unnoticed. "The simple truth is that we've lost control of our borders, and no nation can do that and survive," President Reagan said in June.

Few politicians genuinely think that the survival of the U.S. is at risk, but the influx of illegal immigrants has caused social and economic problems which Congress believes must be redressed.

On one hand, the immigrants have been forced into an "underclass", speaking only Spanish and easily exploited because of their

fear of deportation. On the other, labour leaders and some economists claim that the immigrants are taking Americans' jobs and driving wage levels down.

For some years, lawmakers have assumed that a combination of amnesty for those already in the U.S. and sanctions for employers who hire "illegals" would solve the problem. Others see it as more deep-rooted.

With 2,000 miles of Mexican border, which the U.S. either cannot or chooses not to police properly, almost anyone who wants to enter illegally can do so. If they are caught, the penalties are slight or non-existent, and they can always try again.

Until the tremendous disparity between the economies is narrowed, it is hardly surprising that they will want to seek their fortunes.

The border patrol realises what it is up against. "You can't afford logistically to try to prosecute these people for illegal entry — the judicial and detention systems could not handle it," says Larry Richardson, chief border patrol agent in El Paso, the second largest crossing-point. "All we do is send them back to 'Go' like a big monopoly game."

Much of the time, they do not even have the resources to do that. When border patrol agent John Tiltz sees the illegals standing in groups on the U.S. side of the river, he knows it is not worth his

while picking them up. He will merely waste his time filling in forms and sending the people back to the other side. An hour later, they will be back.

"It's no problem to catch aliens," he says. "They're all over the place. We know where they're crossing and where they're going. It's just a matter of how many people we have working that day as to how many we catch."

Most days, the El Paso patrol picks up between 600 and 800 aliens. Mr. Tiltz estimates this is about 20 per cent of those crossing each day. Mr. Richardson puts it at nearer one in three. The total is difficult to calculate and is complicated by the fact that some get caught twice, or even three times, a day.

Nor does anyone know how many illegal immigrants are in the U.S. — like drug use and tax evasion, they are not easy to document. Estimates vary from three million to 12 million, with several more million coming in each year.

"The U.S. has the world's largest unregulated guest-worker programme," claims Mr. Leonel Castillo, Commissioner of Immigration in the Carter administration. "The actual policy of the U.S. government is quite different from its stated policy, which is the strict control of the border and strict restriction of entry. The *de facto* policy is to keep the door half-open."

But with the advantage of cheap, willing labour come problems. "There is the constant reality of

injustice, of abuse, exploitation, and inhumanity," says Mr. Castillo. "That should not exist in a democratic country. It's causing great pain to millions of people."

While some economists claim that the illegals take more out of the economy than they put in, others disagree. They say that illegal immigrants do jobs that Americans would not want, they pay their taxes without being able to claim the benefits, and they provide a labour pool from which U.S. industry can draw in times of expansion.

But, if the U.S. does want to regain control of its borders, it has three choices: it could step up its border patrol by a factor of at least 10; it could try to weaken the "push" factor by helping Latin American countries to develop their economies; or it could try to eliminate the "pull" factor — the lure of better-paid jobs.

The controversial Simpson-Mazzoli Immigration Bill (named after its House and Senate sponsors), which is before a congressional committee, focuses on the last approach. It combines amnesty for illegal immigrants who have been in the U.S. for several years with sanctions on employers who knowingly hire aliens.

It scraped through the House by a margin of just five votes in June. Now the House and Senate versions must be reconciled and the compromise voted on again, all before the election of Nov. 6. Hispanic groups have bitterly attacked the employer sanctions,



claiming that they will mean discrimination against U.S. citizens with Hispanic names. Employers, they suggest, will shy away from hiring Hispanics, in case they are illegal.

Apart from the problem of discrimination, there is the question of whether the sanctions would work. The border patrol is adamant that they will. "With no employer sanctions, they'll continue coming in increasing numbers," claims Mr. Richardson. "Other

countries with population problems will continue to be beneficiaries of our inaction."

The sanctions can only be effective with reliable forms of identification. Under the provisions of the Simpson-Mazzoli Bill, employers would have to check two documents, like a Social Security card, a birth certificate, or a passport. Having seen these, they would have acted in good faith and would not be liable for prosecution, even if the workers were

illegal. However, a forged Social Security card can be bought for \$5 on the streets of El Paso and in many other border towns.

"You have to start dealing realistically with Mexico," says Mr. Marc Campos, special adviser on immigration to Governor Mark White of Texas. "The way to do it is to develop their country. We have had that border for a long time but I do not think we have ever really tried to develop their economy. If it does not get

better, you can talk about any kind of immigration bill you like and it would not make any difference."

"I am not saying Mexico is doing all it can. It's not. But at the same time, I do not think our country is doing what it has done for other countries. The way we are approaching it is making us the laughing stock of the world — by trying to cut the immigrants off. That should not be the American way." — Financial Times news feature.

Alcoholism, drug abuse spreading among American physicians

By Paul Raeburn
Associated Press

SECAUCUS, New Jersey — One in 10 U.S. doctors is an alcoholic. At least 4,000 of the 500,000 doctors in the United States are addicted to drugs. Doctors are abusing a wider variety of drugs, often in combination, and cocaine is quickly becoming the addicted doctor's drug of choice.

These findings were presented last month at the American Medical Association's Sixth National Conference on the Impaired Physician. Addiction specialists also reported that programmes to treat addicted doctors have increased greatly in the past decade.

In 1971, only seven state medical associations had programmes to deal with "impaired" doctors, according to Dr. Donald Keith, chairman of the American Medical Association's committee on impaired physicians. Now, he said, every state medical association has some programme, and at least 35 state legislatures have passed laws to govern the discipline and treatment of impaired doctors.

Today, 50 per cent of doctors treated for chemical dependencies are getting back into practice, according to Dr. Rogers Smith, the author of a landmark 1972 American Medical Association report titled "The Sick Physician," one of the first studies to call attention to the problem.

Dr. G. Douglas Talbott, director of the alcohol and addiction treatment programme of the Medical Association of Georgia, one of the oldest and most successful such programmes in the country, said he was pleased with the success of his programme but saw

ominous signs for the future. "It is very rare for us now to see a physician with a single drug addiction," said Dr. Talbott. "It's not unusual for us to see physicians with five, six, seven drugs that they're involved with."

Dr. David Smith, founder and director of the Haight-Ashbury Free Medical Clinic in San Francisco, said that as many as 22 per cent of doctors entering treatment nationwide were using cocaine.

"Ten years ago it was very rare to have a cocaine abuser," he said. "Cocaine abuse is still the No. 1 problem, but cocaine is the fastest-increasing problem."

Seventy per cent of cocaine abusers also use other drugs or alcohol, and doctors are increasingly obtaining their drugs from dealers on the street rather than from their workplaces, the traditional source for addicted doctors.

"America is turning into a chemical culture," Dr. Talbott said. "I firmly believe that by 1990 alcoholism and drug addiction will have surpassed cancer and heart disease as the No. 1 health problem."

Dr. Talbott said that enough Valium and Librium are prescribed in the United States to provide 32 doses a year for every man, woman and child in the country. In Georgia, the annual alcohol consumption amounts to 27 gallons for every person in the state, Dr. Talbott said.

Alcoholism is no more common in doctors than it is in others, but drug abuse by doctors is much different, said Dr. J. Patrick Tokarz, a member of the AMA's impaired physicians committee. The rate of addiction for doctors is 30 to 100

times higher than in the general population.

"In this profession, we have much easier access to much purer drugs," Dr. Tokarz said. Even the average doctor, not alcoholic or addicted to drugs, uses excess tranquilisers, sleeping pills and alcohol.

"Doctors treat themselves in a way that they would not allow patients to be treated," Dr. Talbott said. Are the doctors who use such drugs hurting patients? The consensus is that in almost all cases they are not.

Dr. Elton Hurst, director of the Anclote Manor hospital in Tarpon Springs, Florida, which treats doctors with psychiatric disorders, said he has never seen a case in which a doctor hurt a patient.

Many doctors blame alcoholism and addiction on the unique stresses of a medical career.

Dr. Tokarz cited studies that indicated that 10 per cent of doctors were emotionally disturbed. Thirty per cent of interns in their first year of training after medical school suffer from clinical depression.

As many as 90 per cent of medical students say they would seek psychiatric help if they could afford it, Dr. Tokarz said. Ten per cent medical students have alcohol problems and 20 per cent use marijuana, the studies indicated.

The reason for the emotional problems include long hours, family pressures, lack of sleep, poor nutrition, exposure to diseases, lack of exercise and other factors.

The rigours of training, in which interns are often required to work marathon hours without sleep, are unnecessary, Dr. Tokarz said.

Mass migration: How it works

By Nazi Choucri

In this part of her wide-ranging consideration of the Middle East migration wave, Prof. Nazi Choucri looks at the life-styles of the migrants, the concerns of governments involved and the mechanics of the migration process.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — There is a wide range of living conditions for migrant communities. One of the few generalisations is that they are not welcomed as citizens — they are outside the pale of the political process, with no guaranteed recourse to the judicial system in times of crisis. Beyond this commonality, lifestyles differ.

Korean construction workers in the Gulf live a highly regimented life in dormitories with formal barriers, between themselves and their social environment. By contrast, Indian communities have established their own schools, clubs, recreation facilities and social mechanisms. There is some evidence of permanence, while outside the bounds of citizenship.

Egyptian university professors, administrators or consultants to governments bring their families and live in comfortable if not more luxurious surroundings than at home. Philippine workers in the service sector come as single persons and often live in the household of their employers.

The second generality is the separation of migrant and national communities. There is very little social interaction and no basis for integration; the buying of property by migrants is prohibited and intermarriage discouraged.

There is no rule about how long a migrant stays abroad. Duration is determined in part by occupation, contract arrangement (if any), mechanism by which he migrated, and country of destination. On balance, a migrant worker

would be abroad for an average of four years.

Egyptian teachers seconded by government to the Gulf will have a four-year contract. Construction workers might have annual or two-year contracts. Consultants to governments, public agencies or private companies might have five-year contracts, renewable as often as both employer and employee agree. Some migrant communities, like Indians in the Gulf, might have been there for 15 years or more. Others may take employment for one year or less.

From the exporting state's perspective, there is always an uneasy tension between encouraging migration to increase remitted earnings and constraining migration to protect the domestic labour market against loss of manpower. The trade-off is often difficult to calculate. So, too, while it is clear that the migrants gain, and the economy gains, it is not at all clear that the government of the sending country benefits.

Governments always try to achieve a certain "take," through such mechanisms as taxation or controlling channels of remittances. The argument is that government, too, must benefit from the "export" of labour. The rein lies one of the most important policy imperatives for sending governments.

A variety of schemes have been developed to assure a sending government of its "take." They are effective only to the extent that the government also regulates

the migration.

When migrants are left to their own devices, free to look for employment, then governmental control on remittances is less, and reliance on voluntary compliance is much greater. Incentives for increasing remittances then become much more important than penalties for not sending money back.

Korea's is the most organised state-run migration. Workers are sent as part of a package. Portions of their earnings abroad are deducted automatically and deposited in a Korean bank for their use. The earnings are thus remitted through formal channels, with full disclosure of amounts and their sources.

At the other extreme is Sudan, where migrants are individuals in search of employment, with no regulation or intervention by the government of Sudan; before the freeing of the exchange rates, remittances flowed largely through informal channels, making their way into the black market in Khartoum; with the new exchange rate policy there is no incentive to use informal channels.

Nonetheless, Sudanese are not fully confident of the formal banking system; confidence in the government is not as high, for example, as in Korea. So, too, governmental ability to regulate the whole process is not as developed.

This first round of commodity trade — export of labour in exchange for remitted earnings — has led to a whole new network of relationships and concern. In the early phases of migration, around 1973, most of the regulating mechanisms were established by the receiving countries. In particular, Gulf states were very apprehensive about large-scale im-

portation of foreign manpower and early on began to put rules in place to prevent assimilation or permanent settlement.

The objectives of labour importers like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf countries, and Libya, is to assure that the migrants will not become integrated in the society or find ways to press for permanence. Their related concern is to try to develop their own national labour force so to reduce or eliminate the need for foreign workers. The problem is simply not enough people — total numbers, skilled as well as unskilled.

In countries that export and import labour (such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Oman), shortages of certain skills created by out-migration (to the Gulf) leads to the need to import foreign labour (from Asia) to meet domestic demand. This is a phenomenon that is not well appreciated, yet one that is gaining in importance. Only in the Asian labour exporters there is no evidence of import of labour as well.

How do migrants actually get to their place of employment?

There are at least six ways. First is migration through individual initiative. The worker simply gets up and goes. Then there is the method of migration through private recruitment agencies, which may or may not be officially licensed to search for and assume employment.

Third is public recruitment by sending or receiving country, whereby the government sets up offices in embassies or legations to recruit labour and presumably match them to the demanded job. Fourth is public recruitment through bilateral agreement, where-

by sending the receiving states enter into a formal agreement to supply the labour demanded by the importer.

Fifth is recruitment through co-operation, the companies operating extraterritorially, bringing in their own labour as part of the package of inputs for a particular job. Finally, there is foreign agency recruitment, whereby an agency of the receiving country advertises and solicits local workers for employment abroad.

Increasingly, governments are attempting to assume a greater role in the process. Governments of sending countries argue that they have to "protect" their workers from "abuse" abroad. So, too, they are motivated by ensuring a greater share of benefits by controlling migration and therefore remitted earnings.

Recently, governments of Asian states have become concerned about the competitiveness of their own workers versus each other, i.e. whether Philippine workers compete with Taiwanese or Korean. They also worry about future demand for workers.

These concerns are always couched in humanitarian terms, i.e. protecting workers from abuse. This obscures some harsh realities. If oil money dries up, someone will be squeezed out.

Thus, protecting the market for their own "commodity" is an essential goal for labour exporting countries, and enhancing the quality of the commodity exported must, similarly, become important as well. Migrant workers are a goldmine, akin to the proverbial goose that laid the golden egg. But the goose must be protected, nurtured, and assisted. — Earthscan feature.

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Americans live high on surging dollar

LONDON — "I've been getting a raise every day. It's wonderful!" beams Mrs. Connie Borkenhagen, an American stockbroker based in London.

"I'm investing more, I've fixed up my house and I've bought a lot of antiques," says Mr. Bill Cottle, the Midlands-based managing director of a U.S. manufacturing company.

American expatriates, with dollar-based salaries but life-styles based on foreign currencies, have benefited all over Europe from the dollar's inexorable surge on foreign exchange markets.

Meanwhile the throng of free-spending American tourists in the aisles of Harrods and on the pavements of the Rue de Rivoli is ever-present evidence of the dollar phenomenon.

Astonished at the purchasing power of their greenbacks, American visitors have been pouring them into the tills of European restaurateurs, hoteliers and shopkeepers.

Instead of buying a sweater or two, Americans have been buying ten, reckoning that they'll never see a better bargain.

"My mother has bought every Christmas present for the next 15 years," says Mrs. Borkenhagen.

Tourists have been packing into restaurants like the Chicago Pizza Pie Factory — a true slice of America in London's Hanover Square, bedecked with Chicago memorabilia. Mr. Bob Payton, its American proprietor, says:

"There have been times when half the people eating here have been Americans — for most of the year it's only 10 per cent. Business usually drops off in July, but this year it went up."

But the influx of American tourists has not been an unalloyed pleasure for the resident businessman. "I tried to get a hotel room in London the other day for friends, and couldn't," says one. "Even the clubs are fully booked."

Perhaps he protests too much. The dollar's 17 per cent overall rise over the past two years has provided a boost to the standard of living of Americans living and working abroad.

"These people have been making out like bandits in terms of purchasing power," says one U.S.

banker. The dollar has risen 39 per cent against sterling, 34 per cent against the French franc, 24 per cent against the D-mark and 27 per cent against the Dutch guilder.

Drawbacks

But there are drawbacks. Living allowances have been trimmed, in some cases almost wiped out. Some foreign governments, notably in Britain, are taking a tougher line on taxing overseas residents, and European houses owned by Americans have been depreciating in dollar terms.

Individual American expatriates — perhaps adopting the reserve of their European hosts on money matters — prefer to play down the extent of their currency windfall, but acknowledge that life has got better. And anyway the senior manager in his late 40s with several children in school has a less flamboyant life-style than the bond dealers in their early 20s who throng London clubs such as the Zanzibar and Annabel's.

Pattern

Even so, there does seem to be a pattern.

American business people in Europe are definitely spending more on consumer goods, antiques, travel, entertainment and their homes. Some are also finding they have enough spare cash to start investing locally.

Mr. Bill DeLong, finance director of Vauxhall Motors, the General Motors U.K. subsidiary, has spent most of the past 25 years overseas. After a spell in Britain in the late 1960s he returned for a second tour of duty nearly four years ago.

"There is no question that there is a tremendous difference in your life when the dollar goes from \$2.40 to the pound to \$1.20," he says.

For Mr. DeLong a higher standard of living means more visits to the theatre, more travel and, for the first time, plans to invest money in the U.K.

"We have been looking at property as an investment over here. We were after a second house but we came in a little late with our bid. I am also looking at investing

in the shares of one or two British companies."

Mr. Max Geldens, a director in the Amsterdam office of McKinsey and Company, the American management consultants, confirms that some Americans are increasingly willing to convert their dollars to European currencies.

"They are bringing money over right now to spend in restaurants, on clothes, vacations and on buying a second car," he says. This trend has been reinforced by fears that the dollar's rise cannot go on for ever. "I don't think it will last," says one American.

"The world cannot continue to finance Ronald Reagan's deficits."

"The firm dollar has made London very cheap," says Mr. Dick Ford, a partner in Knight, Frank and Rutley. "A noticeable number of Americans, particularly City men such as bankers, brokers and bond dealers, have been buying expensive houses in central London over the past couple of years."

Many Americans, however, still prefer to keep their salaries in dollars.

Ms. Stephanie Simonard, senior manager with Peat Marwick, Mitchell in Paris, says: "As far as I can tell, people are not bringing the extra money into France. I don't think people are spending wildly. They are keeping their money in America, taking advantage of high interest rates."

Mr. Gregory Ahern, vice-president in the London branch of Fleet National Bank, which offers a special account handling expatriates' banking needs on both sides of the Atlantic, says: "Some customers almost entirely avoid spending in pounds. They use a Gold Visa card to make the most routine purchases, even for dry-cleaning, and the payments are debited from their accounts in dollars."

But salaries are not the full picture. For most executives employed by multinational companies, living allowances account for a large part of their total incomes.

Allowances in Europe range from 10 to 50 per cent of basic salaries. And allowances have gone down as the dollar has gone up.

"My cost of living allowance was \$700 a month three years ago," says Mr. DeLong. "Now it is about zero."

Mr. Larry Branyan, a senior executive with Esso Europe in London, adds: "Cost of living allowances are adjusted downward by the strength of the dollar. I have not noticed any change in anyone's life-style within this company."

Higher incomes in local currency terms inevitably mean higher taxes.

Americans living in France, for instance, may even become subject to wealth tax.

In the Netherlands executives earning up to \$100,000 have moved into the 75 per cent tax band from 60 per cent, nullifying any advantage of the firmer dollar. Americans living in Britain, who had been enjoying a welcome boost from President Reagan's decision to raise the income tax threshold for expatriates to \$80,000, got a rude shock in last April's U.K. budget.

The 50 per cent tax relief on salaries paid by an overseas employer to U.K. residents has been abolished for new arrivals and will be progressively reduced for existing foreign residents until it is removed in 1989.

While Americans newly arrived in Europe find their dollars can buy them more luxurious accommodation, those who bought when the European currencies were firmer see the dollar value of their main U.K. asset melt away.

Some, however, intend to retain their U.K. homes as an investment in the belief that sterling will regain ground against the dollar.

So not all expatriates have been popping champagne corks in celebration of their enhanced wealth. Many Americans, in any case, are not big spenders, despite the gleeful extravagance of the tourists. Most do not drink heavily, so they tend to spend less than the British in restaurants.

While Americans order a Diet Coke with their pizza, the British will order cocktails and wine.

"Why anybody would want to drink a Pina Colada with a pizza is beyond me," says Mr. Payton, the restaurantier. Financial Times news feature.

Still price rise redresses income for tea producers

LONDON (R) — Tea drinkers around the world face another stiff price increase following a rise of nearly 30 per cent in London auction averages in the past month, traders said Tuesday.

Prices at the London weekly auction, seen as a barometer for the export trade, have soared since India, the world's largest producer, announced early last month that it would hold down exports this year to 215 million kilograms.

The average Monday was above 300 pence per kilogramme according to preliminary calculations. This compares with 235 pence per kilogramme on Sept. 3.

Brooke Bond, Britain's biggest tea company, announced a 12.5 per cent rise in its wholesale sterling prices, meaning a cost to consumers of about 54 pence for a 125 gramme packet of a popular brand.

It will be the fourth price hike for British tea-drinkers this year. In January the same packet cost about 34 pence in supermarkets.

Britain and Ireland are the largest per capita consumers in the developed world, but other im-

porting countries, including those in Europe and North America, will see similar increases, traders said.

Mr. George Neale, chairman of the London Tea Brokers Association, said producer prices had doubled over the past year but that this had merely redressed a lengthy imbalance.

"Producers are now making a good profit for the first time in years," he said. "There is nothing out of proportion, but the price of tea is a pretty emotive subject in Britain."

Mr. Neale said there was enough tea to go around, but supplies were tight due to steadily rising world consumption, especially in the Middle East and in India, where domestic demand was going up by 10 per cent a year.

India expects record production of 610-615 million kilograms this year but has imposed the export ceiling to try to satisfy its own consumers.

As a result Indian tea drinkers, almost alone in the world, are now paying less. Some traders saw this as a vote-catching move before general elections.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed mixed after a quietly steady session, unsettled in afternoon trading by U.K. money supply figures for September which were above some expectations. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was down 1.1 at 1137.9.

Operators had speculated a cut in the U.K. base rate would have been indicated had the figures shown a rise of below one percentage point. Dealers noted the 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent rise in M3 money supply did not trigger heavy selling pressure and prices tended to drift from early levels in light trade.

Government bonds were easier by as much as 1/2 point. North American shares were mixed and golds lower.

Index linked government bonds were as much as two points higher in early trade on concern that Jaguar's two year 21 per cent wage rise offer to its workers could set an inflationary trend. These gains were later eroded to around 1 1/4 on profit-taking.

Leaders closed easier for choice, although Hawker Siddeley ended 12p higher at 447 after 445 on buying in a thin market ahead of its results due soon. Plessey was down 6p at 234 after 242, ICI returned to 660 after 662 and BICC was 3p higher at 233 after 235, while GEC pared an initial 6p gain to 2p at 226.

Banks closed below best levels with Barclays up 8p at 517 after 519 and Natwest 5p higher at 549 after 552.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2317/27	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3193/96	Canadian dollars
	3.0700/15	West German marks
	3.4620/35	Dutch guilders
	2.5300/15	Swiss francs
	62.11/14	Belgian francs
	9.4100/4200	French francs
	1900.00/1903.00	Italian lire
	247.35/45	Japanese yen
	8.6725/6800	Swedish crowns
	8.8600/8700	Norwegian crowns
	11.0825/0925	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	340.90/341.40	U.S. dollars

Dollar's surge worries economists

NEW YORK (R) — The dollar's surge to new highs against some of the world's strongest currencies has served to underline concerns about how long its unbridled advance can be sustained.

"Arithmetically, no currency can rise indefinitely against its purchasing power parity," said economist Mr. Alan Greenspan.

A former chairman of the president's council of economic advisers, Greenspan said: "Any sudden drop in the exchange rate would be one of the most important potential threats to the American business recovery, because it would drive U.S. interest rates higher."

However, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan told newsmen last month: "The dollar's

rise reflects the lure of investment opportunity in the United States" and is likely to persist.

The dollar's latest surge was fuelled by U.S. economic data showing growth in the American economy had slowed to 3.6 per cent — half the pace of the second quarter.

White House spokesman Mr. Larry Speakes hailed the figures as good news and said: "The economy is settling into a steady growth pattern."

Mr. Regan said: "The U.S. has done what few other nations have been able to do — broken the back of inflation, created incentives for growth, attractive tax rates and a good climate for investors."

Economist Greenspan explained that the dollar remained

strong because demand for investment in the United States exceeded the amount of finance needed to cope with the country's huge current account deficit.

The Reagan administration has forecast the current account shortfall this year will more than double to a record \$100 billion. Yet the volume of foreign investment in the United States rose dramatically to 158.3 billion in the first half of this year from 33.9 billion for 1983 as a whole.

"There is a powerful political force in the exchange rate, reflecting investors' desire for safe haven funds and to hold dollars for the preservation of principal," Mr. Greenspan said.

In Frankfurt, one dealer said after the release of U.S. figures:

"There is no sensible explanation for the rise (of the dollar)."

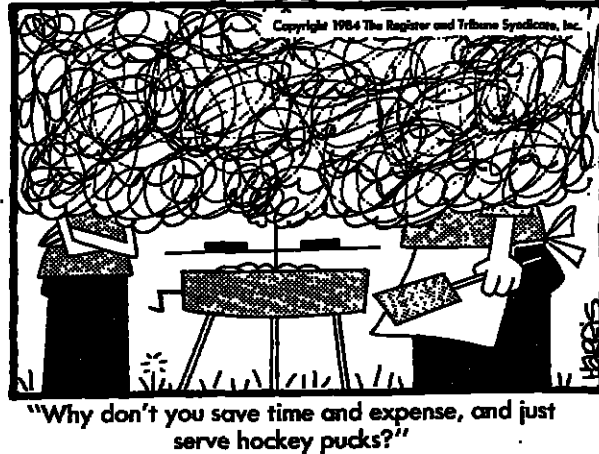
Other bankers and traders said, however, they expected the dollar to rise further before there was a reverse.

Mr. Antonio Busiamante, global foreign exchange manager for the American Midland Marine Bank said he thought the dollar had entered a new phase and even if there was a turnaround, it would only drop to around 3.05 to 3.06 marks compared to a high of over 3.14.

A softening of high U.S. interest rates, which have helped suck cash into the dollar, might not even hurt the dollar, he said, because lower rates would help fuel economic expansion.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MOBOL

CEENF

UNSLIM

QUIDIL

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAID WHEN THE PATIENT COMPLAINED OF RINGING IN HIS EARS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOU'RE AS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOOSE DOWNY BAUBLE TYRANT

Answer: Why they had to put the vampire away — HE WENT BATS

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Suez Canal toll hike will boost income by \$31m

ISMAILIA, Egypt (R) — An increase of more than three per cent in Suez Canal tolls from Jan. 1 will boost canal revenue for the current fiscal year by around \$31.5 million, the canal authority said Tuesday.

Mr. Mohammad Adel Ezzat, chairman of the authority, told a news conference that revenues for the last July-June fiscal year was around \$1 billion.

He said the toll increase, first details of which were announced in London Monday, would average between 3.5 per cent to 3.7 per cent depending on tonnage.

Mr. Ezzat said the increases were set at 4.6 per cent for the first 5,000 tonnes, 4.1 per cent for the next 15,000 tonnes and between zero and 3.6 per cent for subsequent tonnage depending on the type of vessels.

"The rate of increase is still lower than the rate of inflation in most parts of the world," Mr. Ezzat said.

He added the increases took into account economic conditions

in the world shipping industry as well as political conditions in the region.

Noting the Gulf war and mine explosions this summer in the Red Sea, he said the average daily transits in 1984 would be slightly lower than 1983.

Mr. Errat said traffic was 10 per cent less than expected in May and August because of the Gulf war and mine explosions but average daily tonnage this year was about the same as last year.

He said in 1983, 378 million net tonnes crossed the canal and in the first nine months of 1984, 280 million net tonnes.

The inspection of ships crossing the canal, ordered after the series of mine explosions in the Suez Gulf and Red Sea, would continue, he added.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDS., OCTOBER 10, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is good for making all sorts of new and interesting plans and arrangements for forging ahead in whatever new lines of activity appeal to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You want to put across some good ideas but need the advice of experts in order to do so most successfully.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure you know what you want to accomplish in the future and then consult with experts and get the advice you need.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Try a different tack at going after your personal aims and you can gain them with greater ease than usual.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan how best to approach bigwigs and the public in general so that you can gain the best results.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) If you take a little trip to get the right information you need, you can then make real progress where it counts the most.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Using a new approach at a business matter that is vital to you can bring you far better results now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A progressive individual can suggest how to have better relations with a partner and you can get your ideas across faster.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You have fine ideas for doing better work, so put them in operation while highly enthused.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are anxious to try a new kind of recreation, so plan for it early in the day.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Listening to what a serious family tie has to suggest for improving harmony there is wise, then follow such advice.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have fascinating ideas for making your life far more interesting, so start putting them in motion.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You get clever ideas how to get ahead monetarily and should put them in operation quickly.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be very interested in progressive modes of operating, so be sure that the education includes subjects that are modern in nature as well as scientific and precise. Be sure to teach early that once a project is started it should not be dropped until it is finished.

THE Daily Crossword

by Gayle Dean

ACROSS

- Newton's inspiration
- Successfully
- Confers a title
- December song
- First miracle site
- Genstone
- Soliloquy question refigured
- Diseased
- Meddled
- Season...
- Strong cart
- Picturesque
- Narrate
- Spring mo.
- Steve or Woody
- Woody's son
- Essayist
- Good advice refigured
- Icelandic book
- Royal ditch
- Family circle member
- Wind dir.
- Included with
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- Emblatter
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- Decoy
- Litany
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Chinese tell Kohl no breakthrough with Soviets

PEKING (R) — China's leaders told West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Tuesday there had been no breakthrough on relations between Peking and Moscow despite speculation after a meeting of their foreign ministers, West German officials said Tuesday.

They said Mr. Kohl and his Chinese hosts discussed their stalled ties with Moscow, but not in a negative way.

Both sides agreed that several postponed visits by East Bloc leaders, notably by East German leader Erich Honecker to West Germany and by first Vice-Premier Ivan Arkhipov to China, could take place at some future time, the officials said.

They did not say if either side had any date in mind or whether they were just being hopeful.

There had been speculation that talks between Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Queshan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations last

month made important progress in patching up Sino-Soviet ties, which broke up in ideological disarray over 20 years ago.

But the reports of Mr. Kohl's meetings with President Li Xiaonan Tuesday morning and Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang Tuesday afternoon effectively ruled this out.

The officials, who gave no detailed breakdown of either meeting, said Mr. Kohl and his Chinese hosts agreed that Moscow's present "intransigence" was an added hindrance but should not prevent them striving for better relations.

China has had several rounds of

talks with the Soviet Union on normalising ties, the next of which is due on Oct. 16 in Peking, but so far all have stalled on Peking's three demands.

The Chinese say the Kremlin must withdraw from Afghanistan, stop supporting Vietnam and reduce its troop concentrations along China's border before any real progress can be made.

Economic Cooperation Minister Joergen Warnke announced Tuesday that West Germany would start capital aid to China next year.

He said a 50 million mark (\$16 million) low-interest credit package would be awarded to back up Chinese purchases of West German goods. No terms had yet been worked out, officials said.

Mr. Kohl brought large delegation from West German private industry with him to Peking and is using his six-day trip to push sales of West German goods to China.

Hawke may face economic challenges

SYDNEY (R) — The real test for Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke is likely to start after his expected general election victory in seven weeks time, political analysts said Tuesday.

Mr. Hawke, rated in opinion polls as the country's most popular prime minister for 50 years, announced Monday that he would go to the country on Dec. 1 — 16 months before an election would have been necessary.

But analysts said that although his Labour Party seems sure to win again, Mr. Hawke could face serious challenges to his economic policies soon afterwards.

Aided by last year's breaking of a devastating drought, Mr. Hawke has brought together trade unions and business in a vital prices and incomes accord which pegged pay rises as the country climbed out of its worst recession in 40 years.

As the recovery continues, however, Mr. Hawke is likely to face mounting pressures from

unions for larger wage rises and from his own government departments to increase spending on welfare, health and education programmes.

Mr. Hawke could also be confronted by a major problem in proposals to spread wealth by restructuring taxation more equitably, analysts said.

He has already had to water down a controversial means test on wealthy pensioners, a move which showed that the government was sensitive to public opinion but which did not sit well with the left wing of his party.

Labour now holds a 25-seat majority in the 125-seat Lower House of Parliament.

If opinion poll forecasts prove correct, the crushing of the opposition Liberal-National Coalition could keep Mr. Hawke in power into the 1990s, a stunning achievement in a country where Conservatives have ruled for 30 of the last 40 years.

Mr. Hawke and senior Labour Party officials are well aware that next the elections after December would be due in late 1987, on the eve of Australia's bicentennial celebrations. Voters might then feel less inclined to throw a government out of office.

Mr. Hawke apparently aims to base his campaign on economic issues which he expects to be of most concern to the voters.

Labour's election optimism is bolstered by its success in lowering inflation, interest rates and unemployment.

Mr. Hawke has strong backing from Australia's business and finance sectors. They have welcomed his moderate consensus style and also his moves to loosen the shackles on a controlled economy.

With this support, Mr. Hawke, a former trade union leader, has been able to push through a number of social reforms, including a national health scheme for the entire 15 million population.



HONEYWELL BLAST: A powerful bomb planted outside the building of Honeywell-Europe, a subsidiary of the U.S. owned computer company, damages the entrance of the company's offices in a suburb of Brussels late Sunday night (AP wirephoto)

Greece rejects charges over air lane closure

ATHENS (R) — Greece has rejected Turkish charges that Athens was responsible for disruption of civilian air traffic during a NATO exercise in the Aegean Sea.

An air traffic corridor running south from Alexandroupolis in northern Greece was shut Monday by order of Athens until midnight Tuesday while NATO forces, including those of Turkey, completed an air and sea manoeuvre in the north and east Aegean.

Greek Foreign Under-Secretary Yannis Kapsis said Athens was responsible for disruption of civilian air traffic during a NATO exercise in the Aegean Sea.

An air traffic corridor running south from Alexandroupolis in northern Greece was shut Monday by order of Athens until midnight Tuesday while NATO forces, including those of Turkey, completed an air and sea manoeuvre in the north and east Aegean.

Greek officials accused Turkey of committing one violation of its national airspace and six infringements of international traffic rules during Monday's phase of the NATO exercises "Display Determination 84."

Greece, a NATO member, is not taking part in the exercise because of its failure to include Lemnos Island — something Athens sees as implicit acceptance by the alliance command of Turkey's contention that Lemnos should be demilitarised.

Turkish Foreign Ministry Spokesman Yalim Erlep said the closure was not justified on the ground of air safety, that it violated international law and that its purpose was "to influence NATO by

creating noise around the whole affair."

Turkey also attacked Greece for failing to reissue a Notam (notice to all airmen) that Ankara put out about the moves.

Mr. Kapsis described criticism by Turkish Foreign Minister Vehit Halefoglu as a "self-evident distortion of reality."

He said a Notam warning civilian aircraft about the forthcoming use of airspace by military planes for the exercise was originally issued by Greece, the only country competent to do so for this region under international rules.

Turkey, Mr. Kapsis added, tried and failed to persuade NATO to accept an enlargement of the manoeuvres' span. Ankara had also unilaterally issued a Notam including the extra area, part of which was Greek space, the Greek official said.

Greece, he added, refused to retransmit this second Notam and issued a statement saying the Turkish notice did not apply.

Greek Spokesman Dimitris Maroudas said in Athens Monday the decision to close the G-18 air corridor had been taken to protect civilian air traffic.

Mr. Erlep said of the Greek move: "There is no doubt that this negative attitude, which constitutes and attempt to undermine the alliance's defence, will be evaluated by NATO member states within its correct proportions."

Indian troops withdraw from Sikh temple area

NEW DELHI (R) — Religious tension simmered in several Indian towns Tuesday but soldiers finally withdrew from positions overlooking the Golden Temple in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said police reinforcements were rushed to Nizamabad town in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh after eight people were wounded in Hindu-Muslim stabbing attacks Monday night and Tuesday.

Religious feuding has also flared in towns in northern Uttar Pradesh state, southern Karnataka state and at Palampur in western Gujarat.

Police stepped up patrols in curfew-bound Manganer town in the north eastern state of Assam after two people were killed and 20 injured in Hindu-Muslim fighting.

At least nine people have been killed and more than 100 injured in sectarian violence during major festivals of the two communities in the past week. Several hundred people have been arrested, police said.

PTI said troops withdrew Tuesday from buildings overlooking Amritsar's Golden Temple in the northern state of Punjab.

The handover of the buildings to a Sikh temple committee marked the end of a protracted crisis over control of the Sikhs' holiest shrine after troops stormed it in a bid to end a guerrilla war for a separate Sikh nation.

About 1,000 people were killed

in the battle between Sikh separatists and crack troops on June 6.

PTI quoted police in the Punjab capital of Chandigarh as saying that six people were injured when a home-made bomb was thrown into a cinema at Kurukshetra town in neighbouring Haryana state on Sunday night.

Trouble also erupted in India's southern state of Kerala where police used batons and teargas to disperse stone-throwing students supporting the Communist Party of India.

PTI quoted police as saying at least 16 students were taken to hospital and 19 arrested Monday night in the Kerala state capital of Thiruvandrum.

The disturbances began when about 3,000 students demanding "jobs or jail" tried to storm government offices.

In Kerala's Kozhikode town at least 28 students were injured in clashes with police, the agency said.

Natural disasters claimed lives elsewhere in India. PTI quoted Assam's Chief Minister Saikia as saying 90 people were killed and four million people affected when the Brahmaputra River flooded in monsoon rains.

Eight members of a family including two children from the southern city of Bangalore were reported drowned Monday night when their car was washed away in floods near Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh state, the news agency said.

U.K. increases pressure on consulate fugitives

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — Britain has stepped up pressure on three South African dissidents encamped inside its consulate here to leave, saying their presence is causing London increasing and very serious difficulty.

The three said they planned to stay indefinitely after the South African supreme court Monday dismissed an appeal against orders for their detention without trial.

"We strongly advise the three to leave voluntarily," a British statement said later. "We believe that no useful purpose will be served by their continued presence in the consulate, which is causing us increasing and very serious difficulty."

Meanwhile, sporadic outbreaks of rioting, marked by looting, arson and stone-throwing, continued across South Africa as troops joined police in patrolling tense black townships.

Farouk Meer of the National

Indian Congress (NIC), representing the three men in the Durban consulate and three others arrested as they tried to leave the building on Saturday, said the new British stance was increasing the pressure on the three to leave.

The six men, five Indians and one black who spearheaded opposition to a new constitution which excludes blacks, entered the consulate over three weeks ago to evade security police.

Diplomatic sources in London said Britain was uncomfortable with the situation, which has seriously strained relations with South Africa, and confirmed that the British government was now exerting pressure on the three to quit the consulate.

In protest at Britain's decision not to force the men out, South Africa has refused to return to Britain four South Africans due to face arms smuggling charges in an English court this month.

Bolivian cabinet resigns

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP) — The entire Bolivian cabinet resigned Monday night to facilitate a government reorganisation plan aimed at alleviating some of the serious political and economic problems facing the country.

The cabinet, with the exception of two Communist ministers, said in a letter to President Hernan Siles Zuzazo that "recognising your decision to reorganise the government in order to introduce readjustments in the economic, political and social fields, we resign to leave you in complete freedom to reorganise your cabinet."

Two Communist ministers, who controlled the Mining and Labour Ministries, presented Mr. Siles Zuzazo with a separate letter of resignation. Its content was not available to the press.

The new cabinet is expected to announce in the next few days a series of austerity economic measures.

in an effort to control inflation, now running at 1,000 per cent.

The government ruling coalition, which includes the pro-Moscow Communist Party, the Christian Democrats, the Revolutionary Leftist Movement and Mr. Siles Zuzazo's leftist Revolutionary Nationalist Movement, has been considering an economic programme that includes a devaluation and sharp increases in the price of gasoline and foodstuffs.

Over the weekend, the government announced a 300 per cent increase in the cost of transportation, ending a week-long transport strike that had shut down buses and taxis. In response to the increase, miners dynamited stores and hurled rocks against government buildings in the mining city of Oruro, 257 kilometres east of La Paz.

Thatcher admits having said less about Belgrano

LONDON (R) — British leader Margaret Thatcher, trying to lay to rest a controversy over the sinking of the Argentine warship General Belgrano, admitted she could have been more forthcoming about it last year.

The prime minister said the sinking received just one paragraph in a 1982 government paper on the Falklands War because at the time the government was more concerned with the continued defence of the islands.

She wrote in a letter to Social Democratic Party leader David Owen: "With the benefit of hindsight, which is so evident in this argument, it may be that it would have helped to have said something more at that time consistent with the need to avoid giving information of operational significance."

The Belgrano was torpedoed by a British submarine with the loss of 368 lives in May 1982. Mrs. Thatcher's government insisted it posed a threat to the British task force sent to recover the Falklands after they were seized by Argentine forces.

Mr. Owen had warned her of another "Watergate" scandal unless

she gave a frank account. The Watergate scandal forced U.S. President Richard Nixon to resign in 1974 for trying to cover up a political burglary.

The opposition Labour Party accused the Conservative government of lying to parliament about the circumstances of the sinking.

The most outspoken Labour critic, Tam Dalyell, charged that Mrs. Thatcher ordered the attack to scupper a Peruvian-sponsored peace plan that might have averted full-scale hostilities.

Mrs. Thatcher said in her letter that her war cabinet, which ordered the Belgrano sunk, did not know until six months later the exact course of the cruiser when it was torpedoed.

Her military chiefs have since disclosed that the Belgrano had changed direction and was heading away from the British fleet when it was attacked. At the time, then Defence Secretary John Nott told parliament it was closing on British warships.

Mrs. Thatcher said demands for more disclosures "might lead into areas which could risk irreparable damage to national security."

Column

Diana's honeymoon frolics revealed

LONDON (R) — Britain's Princess Diana tipped a bucket of water over Prince Charles as he took a salute from naval officers and joined in a sing-song with sailors during their yachting honeymoon, according to a book published Monday. The Princess, who last month gave birth to her second son, third in line to the British throne, also dumped ice cubes on her husband's stomach while he was sunbathing, author Andrew Morton says in his book, "The Royal Yacht Britannia". On another occasion, in the Greek islands, the Princess ran aboard ahead of Prince Charles. Then, as he took a salute from officers, she dashed out with a bucket of water and tipped it over his head. "Charles looked a sight, dripping on deck, while his bride laughed," one sailor is quoted as saying. The prince leapt in surprise and then chased after her. "Quite frankly we get a bit blasé about seeing the royal family," one crewman is quoted as saying, "but with Diana it's quite the opposite — she's sensational." "There were 276 men on board the Britannia, and every one of them was in love with Diana," according to another sailor.

'Daddy King' in critical condition

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP) — The Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. was listed in critical condition Sunday night in the intensive care unit of Crawford L. Long memorial hospital after he admitted himself for complications arising from a chronic heart condition. "At present he is quite stable and alert and cheerful and in good spirits," said Dr. Bernard Bridges, Rev. King's personal physician. "Yes, he is in intensive care, so he is in a guarded status," Dr. Bridges said. "His condition would be considered as critical, at least in terms of what he has been through." The 84-year-old King, affectionately known as "Daddy King," has a history of heart problems in recent years. He checked into the hospital Sunday morning, said a hospital spokesman.

Robbers steal 100 kg of gold

LYON, France (AP) — Six masked robbers took an executive of a precious metals company and his family hostage before he opened his company's safes and escaped with 100 kilograms of gold worth more than one million dollars, the executive said. Michel Rey-Coquais said the robbers, armed with pistols and wearing hoods over their heads, first seized his daughter, Catherine Rey-Coquais, 17, and her two cousins, aged 19 and 20, as they came home from a party at about 3 a.m. "I was awakened by my daughter who came very calmly into the bedroom and said: 'Papa, something terrible is happening,'" said Rey-Coquais, 52, technical director of Societe d'Affinage de Metaux Precieux. "She was followed by three masked people and I thought at first it was a joke, that the party she had been to was continuing," Rey-Coquais told reporters. "But when I saw the pistols, that was something else."

The robbers tied up the three cousins. Rey-Coquais' wife and his son Thierry, 24, and then four took the executive by car to the company's headquarters, leaving two accomplices with the rest of the family. Rey-Coquais said the robbers opened the company's four safes, gathered up the gold bars and wire, then chained Rey-Coquais to the door of an office and fled.

Prototype solar energy city developed

MOSCOW — Scientists in Turkmenistan, Soviet Central Asia, have built in a desert area the prototype of a solar-powered city that could soon meet the energy needs of the entire region, TASS News Agency said. The settlement, called Sunny is at a research centre not far from the republic's capital, Ashkhabad. Solar energy is being used for lighting, heating, air conditioning and pumping water from wells. Many of the devices tested at the centre are already in use in villages and towns throughout Turkmenistan, TASS said. Scientists in the region, four fifths of which is desert and has on average 240 days of sun annually, have long been trying to tap the potential of solar energy, TASS said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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TRUMP COUP COMES THROUGH

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 6
♥ J3
♦ A542
♣ KJ10743
WEST
♠ A1093
♥ 4
♦ J9863
♣ 852
EAST
♠ 8765
♥ J875
♦ KQ10
♣ 96

SOUTH
♠ KQ42
♥ AKQ1092
♦ 7
♣ AQ

The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ Pass 2♠ Pass
2♣ Pass 3♠ Pass
3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass
4NT Pass 5♠ Pass
6♥ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠.

Things had turned sour for Trump Coup Tommy. The year had started out with a host of bad trump breaks, and Tommy had produced near perfect results. Then suddenly the hands had become commonplace, and he had reverted to being the hopeless player that he was most of the time.

Then along came this hand. Tommy bid his hand relatively well, and reached a slam that would have been laydown had trumps broken

normally. As usual, there was something about a bad trump break that changed Tommy into a wizard of technique.

Tommy won the diamond lead in dummy and instinctively made the key play of ruffing a diamond in hand. He led a low spade toward dummy in an attempt to sneak a spade trick through, but West alertly rose with the ace. Since he did not want to help Tommy still further, West continued with the ten of spades, ruffed on the table.

Continuing with his plan, Tommy ruffed a diamond in hand and then cashed the ace-king of trumps. When West showed out on the second round, the hint of a smile twitched on Tommy's lips — he was ready to land another slam.

He cashed the ace of clubs and overtook the queen of clubs with the king. When both defenders followed, it was all over. Tommy simply led high clubs from the table. He was prepared to discard his spade winners until such time as East ruffed, when he would simply overruff, draw the last trump and claim the rest of the tricks.

3 Bahamas cabinet members resign

NASSAU, Bahamas (R) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Arthur Hanna and two other Bahamas cabinet ministers resigned Tuesday.

The cabinet office announced the resignations after allegations made against ministers of Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling government at a special commission of inquiry probing drug smuggling and corruption. The commission began its hearings last December.

Mr. Hanna said he had resigned because of "certain fundamental matters" which he did not explain.

The other two ministers who quit were Youth Minister Kendal Nottage and Agriculture Minister George Smith.

Mr. Nottage said he resigned because of the "cloud of allegations, lies and innuendos" made against him at the inquiry.

Mr. Hanna had emerged as the leader of a group within the ruling Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) which wanted Pindling to step down. He had been deputy prime minister since the PLP first took office in 1967.

Evidence given to the commission linked one government minister to a fugitive Colombian drug king who was alleged to have run a smuggling operation in the Bahamas from 1977 to 1981.

Another minister was alleged to have been involved in helping to

launder millions of dollars of drug money for a U.S. mafia chieftain who had been charged in the United States with drug smuggling.

Pindling has consistently denied any wrongdoing by himself or members of his government. The commission's report will be delivered to the government before the end of the year.

Although the opposition Free National Movement, which has 11 seats in the 43-seat parliament, has called on Pindling to resign, there were no indications that a general election would be called.

Pindling won a landslide general election victory in 1982 and is not required to seek re-election until 1987.

Salvadorean rebels study peace offer

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Salvadorean guerrillas said they were surprised by President Jose Napoleon Duarte's offer of peace talks but their first reaction was qualified acceptance.

Mr. Duarte said in a speech at the United Nations Monday he wanted talks with left-wing rebel leaders. He invited them "to come, without arms and with the presence of the world press" to the village of La Palma, 70 kilometres north of San Salvador next Monday.

Guerrilla spokesmen told reporters Monday night their first reaction would be to accept but the offer would have to be studied by leaders of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), a five-group rebel umbrella organisation.

The Archbishop of San Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Damas welcomed the move, saying: "A discussion can begin even though it may not resolve everything."

Mr. Duarte came to power in May promising an end to the five-year-old civil war in which about 50,000 people have died, many of them at the hands of right-wing death squads.

Guerrilla and diplomatic sources said indirect contacts between the FMLN and the government had been going on through the church and Costa Rican officials since May.

Mr. Duarte has faced strong right-wing and military opposition to talks which could appear to make concessions to the guerrillas trying to topple the U.S.-backed government.

U.S. officials have said El Salvador's armed forces could swing the tide of battle by 1986 with continuing heavy American military and economic aid, now running at more than \$1 billion a day.

In Washington, the State Department said it welcomed Mr. Duarte's offer to talk to the guerrillas, saying it was "a clear advance in the search for peace in Central America."

The State Department statement said that in making the offer, as well as promising to propose a general amnesty for political crimes, Mr. Duarte had taken a major step towards reconciliation.

Mr. Duarte said in an interview with ABC Television that 10 trade union leaders jailed since 1980 would be freed soon.